









INSTRUCTION REPORT K-81-9

USER'S GUIDE: COMPUTER PROGRAM FOR THREE-DIMENSIONAL ANALYSIS OF BUILDING SYSTEMS (CTABS80)

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This report is a user's guide for CTABS80, a computer program for the linear three-dimensional structural analysis of multistory frame and shear wall buildings subjected to static or dynamic loadings.

In CTABS80, the building is idealized as an assemblage of vertical independent frame and shear wall systems interconnected by horizontal floor dia-phragms which are rigid in their own plane. The frame and shear wall systems must basically be of rectangular geometry (in elevation) with (Continued)

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20. ABSTRACT (Continued)

vertical columns (or piers) and horizontal beams (or spandrels). However, with special modeling techniques, very complex situations may be considered. A special shear panel element is developed to enable modeling of discontinuous shear walls and shear walls with arbitrary openings. A diagonal bracing element to model braced frames (X-braced, K-braced, or eccentrically braced systems) is also presented.

The column, shear panel, and diagonal formulations include the effects of bending, axial, and shear deformations. Bending and shear deformations are also included in the beam formulation; however, the effects of axial deformations are neglected.

The effects of the finite dimensions of the beams and columns on the stiffness of a frame or shear wall system are automatically included.

The buildings may be unsymmetrical and nonrectangular in plan. Torsional behavior and interstory compatibility are accurately reflected in the results.

Four independent vertical and two independent lateral static load conditions are possible in any one run. These six static load conditions may be combined in any ratio to each other or to a lateral dynamic earthquake input which may be specified as a time-dependent ground acceleration or as an acceleration response spectrum.

Three-dimensional mode shapes and frequencies are evaluated.

The unique solution procedure used by CTABS80 considers the frame and shear walls as substructures, reduced with a modified wave front technique. This method results in a significant reduction in the program data preparation, computational effort, and storage requirements.

The consecutive levels of each of the individual frames can be arbitrarily connected to any (sequential but not necessarily consecutive) level of the structure, thereby making it possible for frames to bypass certain story levels, This option gives the program the capability to model partial diaphragms and multi-diaphragms at any level.

The theoretical basis of the program is presented in Waterways Experiment Station Technical Report K-81-2.

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PREFACE

This user's guide documents a computer program called CTABS80 that can be used for static and dynamic analysis of multistory frame and shear wall buildings. Dr. Edward H. Wilson, University of California, Berkeley, was responsible for developing the original version of the program (TABS), sponsored mainly by a National Science Foundation Research Grant.

Modifications to the program to make it a more useful tool for Corps of Engineers' personnel were made by Mr. Ashraf Habibullah, Computers/
Structures International, Oakland, Calif. His work was sponsored with funds provided to the Automatic Data Processing (ADP) Center, U. S. Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station (WES), Vicksburg, Miss., by the Military Programs Directorate of the Office, Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army (OCE), under the Computer-Aided Structural Engineering (CASE) Project. This user's guide and a companion document describing the theoretical basis of CTABS80 are the work of Dr. Wilson and Messrs. H. H. Dovey and Habibullah.

Specifications for the modifications to TABS were provided by the members of the CASE Task Group on Building Systems. The following were members of the Task Group (though all may not have served for the entire period) during the period of modifications to the program:

Mr. Dan Reynolds, Sacramento District (Chairman)

Mr. Jerry Foster, Baltimore District

Mr. Joseph Hartman, St. Louis District

Mr. David Illias, Portland District

Mr. Sefton Lucas, Memphis District

Mr. Jun Ouchi, Pacific Ocean Division

Mr. David Raisanen, North Pacific Division

Mr. Pete Rossbach, Baltimore District

Mr. James Simmons, Baltimore District

Mr. Ollie Werner, Middle East Division

Mr. Gene Wyatt, Mobile District

Dr. N. Radhakrishnan, Special Technical Assistant, ADP Center, WES, and CASE Project Manager, and Mr. Paul K. Senter, Computer-Aided Design Group (CADG), ADP Center, coordinated and monitored the work. Ms. Deborah K. Martin, CADG, supported the Task Group in changing the program to accept free-field input. Mr. Seymour Schneider, Military Programs Directorate, was the OCE point of contact. Mr. Donald L. Neumann was Chief, ADP Center.

Directors of WES during this period were COL J. L. Cannon, CE, and COL N. P. Conover, CE. Technical Director was Mr. F. R. Brown.

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CONVERSION FACTORS, INCH-POUND TO METRIC (SI) UNITS OF MEASUREMENT

Inch-pound units of measurement used in this report can be converted to metric (SI) units as follows:

Multiply	Ву	To Obtain
feet	0.3048	metres
inches	2.54	centimetres
kips (1000 lb force)	4.448222	kilonewtons
kips (force) per foot	14.593904	kilonewtons per metre
pounds (force) per square foot	47.880263	pascals
pounds (mass) per cubic foot	16.01846	kilograms per cubic metre

FOR THREE-DIMENSIONAL ANALYSIS OF BUILDING SYSTEMS (CTABS80)

CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION

A. <u>Purpose</u>

This report is a user's guide for CTABS80, a computer program for the linear three-dimensional structural analysis of multistory frame and shear wall buildings subjected to static or dynamic loadings. The theoretical basis for the program is presented in Waterways Experiment Station (WES)

Technical Report K-81-2 (18).

B. General-Purpose Programs for Structural Analysis

There are many two- and three-dimensional computer programs for the linear analysis of complex structures ^(1,2). Most of these programs can be used for the static and dynamic analysis of multistory frame and shear wall buildings. However, most of these programs do not give special recognition to the fact that building systems in themselves are a very special class of structures from an analytical point of view. The following are some of the characteristics that are inherent in the nature of a building analysis that a general-purpose analysis program may not recognize, thereby resulting in significant losses in man-hours, computer time, and possibly accuracy:

 Most buildings are of simple geometry with horizontal beams and vertical columns. A simple rectangular grid can define such a geometry

- vertical columns. A simple rectangular grid can define such a geometry with minimal input. See Figure 1.
- Many of the frames and shear walls are typical. Most general-purpose
 programs do not recognize this fact; therefore, the input may be large,
 and some internal calculations may be unnecessarily duplicated.
- 3. The in-plane stiffnesses of the floor systems of most buildings are very high. General-purpose programs do not necessarily recognize this, resulting in a set of equilibrium equations which may be very large, and thereby causing an increase in computation effort by a factor of 10 to 100. Also, numerical errors may be introduced since the in-plane floor stiffnesses are several orders of magnitude greater than the story-to-story stiffnesses of the structure. Since these two stiffnesses are added in a direct stiffness approach, double precision may be required in the solution.
- 4. The loading in building systems is of a restricted form. Loads, in general, are either vertically down (dead or live) or lateral (wind or seismic). The vertical loads are usually applied on the beams, and the lateral loads are generated at the floor levels.
- 5. In many buildings, the dimensions of the members are large and have a significant effect on the stiffness of the frame. Therefore, corrections need to be applied to the member stiffnesses. Most general-purpose programs work on center-line dimensions, and stiffness corrections are usually very tedious to implement.
- 6. In the dynamic analysis of buildings, the mass of the structure can be accurately lumped at the floor levels. Recognizing this fact

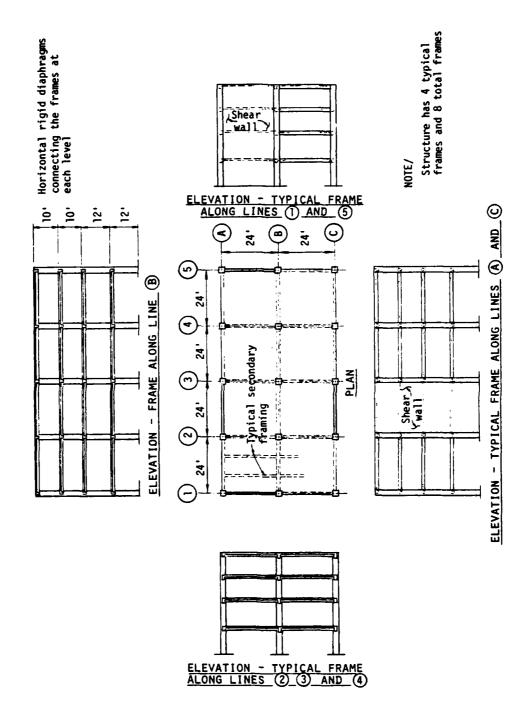


Figure 1. Typical frame and shear wall building

significantly reduces the size of the eigenvalue problem to be solved.

- 7. Various code loading requirements necessitate special options that allow convenient combinations of the vertical and lateral static and dynamic loadings. Also, the member forces need to be printed out at the support faces of the members. Such transformations are not automatic in general-purpose programs.
- 8. It is desirable to have a building analysis computer output printed in a special format; i.e., in terms of a particular frame, story, column, and beam. Also, special output such as story shears may be desirable.

In light of the above-mentioned and other reasons, the need for specialpurpose programs for building analysis is apparent.

C. Special-Purpose Programs for Building Analysis

Various programs have been developed at the University of California at Berkeley for the linear analysis of multistory buildings in the past two decades (4,5,6). These programs have been used in the profession on many major structures in many different countries. One of the major reasons for the development of computer program TABS (1,2,3) was the direct "feedback" from the profession in the use of these programs.

The first of these programs, FRMSTC, is a static load analysis program for symmetrical buildings with parallel frames and shear walls. Lateral mode shapes and frequencies are also evaluated.

Program FRMDYN is the same as FRMSTC except that the load input is ground accelerations due to a specified earthquake. Time-dependent displacements and member forces are produced but are not combined with static loads.

Program LATERAL is an extension of FRMSTC to the static analysis of a system of frames and shear walls which are not parallel. Three degrees of freedom exist at each story level. This program does not have dynamic options.

The first version of TABS was released in 1972, with the intent of replacing the computer programs described above. CTABS80 is an enhanced version of the original version of TABS and is intended to supercede other enhanced versions such as XTABS and TABS77.

The computer program ETABS ⁽¹⁵⁾ was released in 1975. The program allows three-dimensional frame input in which common column compatibility is enforced. The input data are more complex than those of TABS, and use of this program is only recommended if common column compatibility is important.

For buildings with other complexities, such as discontinuous or flexible diaphragms, sloped diaphragm, nonrectangular framing systems, etc., a general-purpose program such as SAPIV (12) or EASE2 (11) is still the most appropriate solution tool.

D. Disclaimer

Considerable time, effort, and expense have gone into the development and documentation of CTABS80, and the program has been thoroughly tested and used. In using the program, however, the user accepts and understands that no warrantly is expressed or implied, either by the sponsors, the developers, or the distributors, as to the accuracy or the reliability of the program. The user must clearly understand the basic assumptions of the program and must verify his own results.

CHAPTER II: SETTING UP INPUT DATA

This chapter will outline the steps that need to be taken and the data that need to be accumulated before the coding of the actual computer input can be initiated. Special terminology associated with the input and the output of the program is also described in the following sections.

A. Reference Point and Reference Axis

The reference point is an arbitrary point selected by the user in the plan view of the building. This point is the origin of the global X, Y axis and is the same for all levels of the structure. The story centers of mass, the structural lateral loads, and the positions of the various frames are all located with respect to this reference point and reference axis. The loading and geometry are thereby uniquely located with respect to each other, regardless of the choice of the reference point. The reference point may be chosen to be any dimensionally convenient point in the structural plan. See Figure 2.

B. Load Conditions and Load Cases

It is important to recognize the subtle distinction between a load condition and a load case as defined in the terminology of CTABS80.

The <u>load conditions</u> are the independent loadings for which the structure is analyzed internally. These loadings are: four vertical static loads conditions (I through IV), two lateral static load conditions (A and B), and three dynamic load conditions (1, 2, and 3).

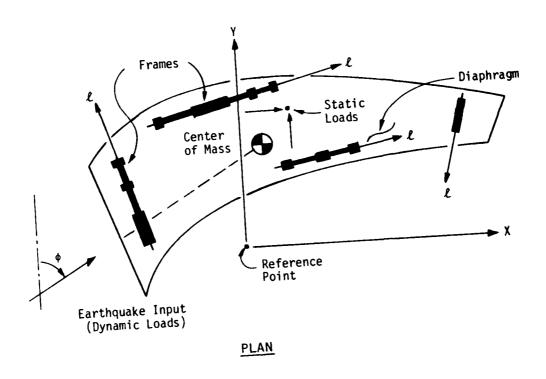


Figure 2. Typical story level

The user defines the loadings for the load conditions. The program <u>always</u> analyzes the structure for the <u>six static</u> load conditions in <u>every</u> run, no more, no less. If the user has not defined any loading in a particular load condition, a null load vector is used.

The dynamic analysis option, in the form of an acceleration response spectrum or time history, determines which of the three dynamic load conditions are active. See Chapter VI, Section 10, Note 1.

Nevertheless, load conditions are internal to the program. They are independent loadings that are never printed by the program.

The <u>load cases</u> are loadings that are assembled as linear combinations of the load conditions. These are loadings that are output by the program. Although the number of independent load conditions is fixed at nine (six for static runs), there is no limit on the number of load cases that may be formulated as linear combinations of the load conditions.

The lateral load conditions (1 through IV) are defined with the data associated with each frame.

Dynamic load conditions are defined by the earthquake excitation data.

C. Story Data

The first step in the data preparation sequence is to establish the story levels at which the horizontal rigid floor diaphragms will be located. The beams for all the frames must exist at these levels in each corresponding story. The story mass, mass moments of inertia, and the coordinates of the centers of the mass must be provided if any dynamic options are being activated. These data may be calculated by the program based on simplified

data provided by the user.

Lateral load data including magnitudes and points of application for each story level are needed for defining the lateral load conditions A and B. Lateral loads are applied at the floor levels. They act on the complete structure and are distributed to each individual frame in accordance with the stiffness and location of the frame.

Lateral static loads may be due to wind or earthquake. Tributary story wind loads must be calculated and provided by the user. The equivalent seismic static loads, based on the Uniform Building Code (14), can either be provided by the user or calculated internally by the program.

D. Frame Data

Since the program views the building system as an assemblage of vertical planar frames arbitrarily located in plan and interconnected to each other by horizontal floor diaphragms, the next step is to decompose the structure into a series of frames and determine which of the frames are typical (have the same geometry and vertical loading).

The floor levels of all the frames must be at the same height; however, all frames need not have the same number of stories. It is recommended that frame elevations be drawn of all the typical frames in the structure, such as shown in Figure 3.

The vertical loading tributary to a frame should be shown on the frame elevation. The vertical load data input for load conditions I through IV are prepared as part of the frame data. The self dead load of the frame can be accounted for automatically by assigning unit weights to the frame

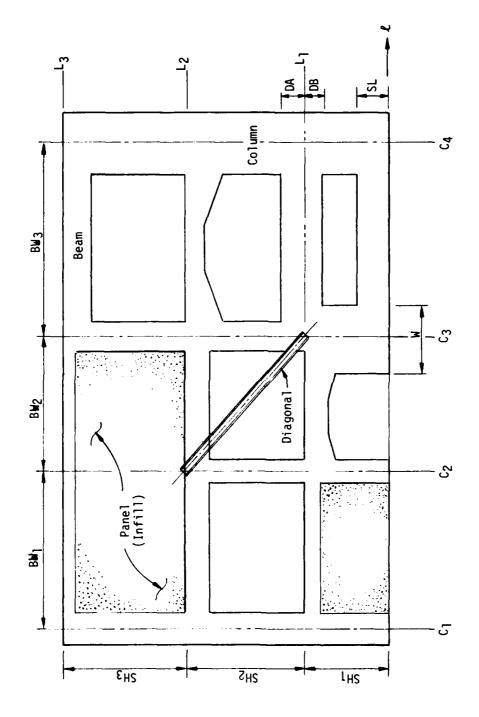


Figure 3. Elevation of typical frame

materials. The unit weight specification causes the frame self weight to be added into the load vector of load condition I. The unit weight does not cause any change in load conditions II through IV, nor does it affect the structural masses specified as part of the story data described in the previous section.

Each frame is assumed to have stiffness in one direction only, described by the direction ℓ in Figure 3. In other words, the out-of-plane stiffness of the elements of the frame is neglected. Elements which have stiffness in another direction must be defined by additional elements which are a part of a frame in the other direction. For example, columns that are common to two orthogonal frames are input twice, with the section properties associated with the corresponding directions. The axial deformations in these double columns will not be the same, and this common column incompatibility is one of the basic assumptions of the program. For tall structures (over 15 stories) this assumption will cause the structure to be more flexible. However, in short buildings, the axial forces in the same column from the two frames may be added directly to give reasonable results for design purposes.

The frames must be basically of rectangular geometry. The horizontal story levels and the vertical column center lines form the rectangular grid that is the basic reference system for the frame description. This grid work should be marked on the frame elevations previously drawn. The beams associated with a particular story exist at the corresponding story line, whereas the columns, panels, and diagonals associated with a particular story exist below the corresponding story line.

The column lines are numbered consecutively increasing in the positive $\, \ell \,$

direction. The bays are distances between the column lines and must be numbered similarly. The number of bays is always one less than the number of column lines.

The rectangle formed by any two consecutive story lines and any two consecutive column lines is assumed to be an open bay. However, the bay may be plugged with a shear panel, making it possible to model framing systems resting on shear walls or shear walls resting on frame systems. Complex systems consisting of discontinuous shear walls and shear walls with arbitrarily located openings are effectively modeled via this shear panel using the special modeling techniques described in the next chapter. Any of the columns or beams may be omitted by providing zero properties, and the bays may be spanned by diagonal braces, allowing the modeling of X-braced, K-braced, or eccentrically braced systems. Modeling of A-frames is also possible.

The columns, beams, panels, and diagonals must be assigned property numbers, and these numbers should be displayed on the frame elevations being drawn.

The beam span loadings associated with the load conditions I through IV must be assigned pattern numbers, and these numbers should also be displayed on the frame elevations.

E. Frame Location Data

One set of frame data is set up for each <u>different</u> frame in the structure. Every one of the different frames may then be placed at one or more locations in the structure, via the frame location cards. These cards locate the local ℓ axes of the frames with respect to the global reference

axis. See Chapter VI, Section 6.

F. Dynamic Loading Data

The dynamic seismic loading input may be either in the form of an acceleration response spectrum or in the form of an accleration time-history input. These data are, in general, provided by the engineer responsible for the geotechnical evaluation of the building site. Time-history data and corresponding response spectrum curves of well known historical earthquakes are available in published reports (16).

Time-history data in card form for well known earthquakes are available from the National Information Service/Earthquake Engineering, University of California, Berkeley. Response spectra can be generated from time-history data using Reference 17.

CHAPTER III: SPECIAL ASPECTS OF THE INPUT DATA

The following sections will focus on some important aspects pertaining to the use of the program. Modeling of complex shear wall systems with the shear panel element, general points of caution associated with the use of each element, and the limitations of the program are specifically discussed.

A. Special Modeling Problems

(i). Simple Pier-Spandrel System

A pier-spandrel system is simply a beam/column system in which the dimension of the elements are large compared to the overall dimensions of the frame. Such systems are conveniently modeled with CTABS80 because the effects of the finite dimensions of the members on the stiffness of the frame are automatically considered. Figure 4 shows the model of a simple pier spandrel system.

(ii). Discontinuous Shear Wall System

A discontinuous shear wall system is also shown in Figure 4. The modeling of this system calls for four column lines and three shear panels. Details pertaining to the use of the shear panel are described below in Section B.

(iii). Shear Wall with Arbitrarily Located Openings

In modeling frames and shear wall systems, the vertical column lines do not necessarily have to represent center lines of columns (or piers). In modeling shear walls with random openings, such as shown

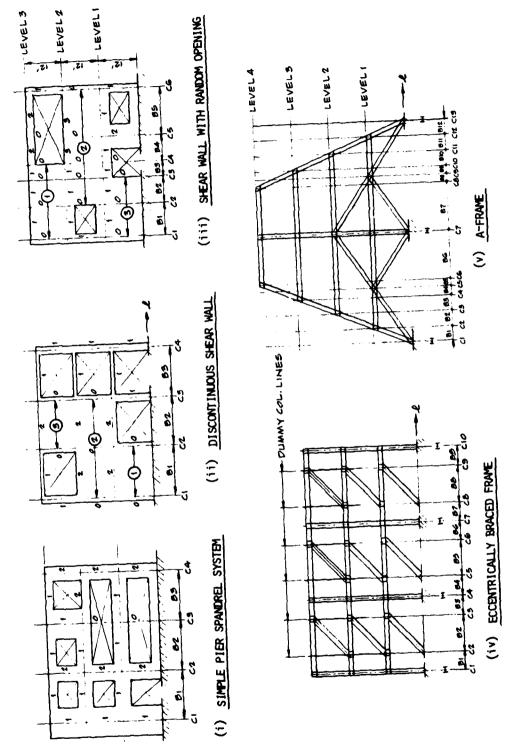


Figure 4. Special modeling situations

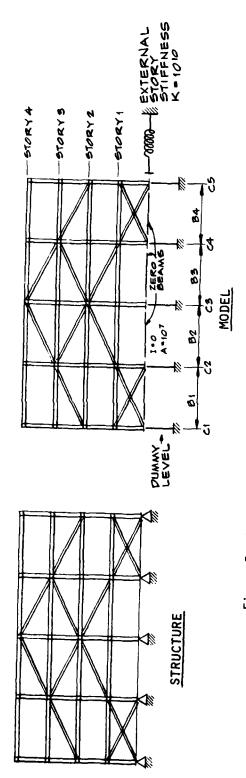
in Figure 4, the column lines are used also as basic reference lines to define the extent of openings and wall segments. The bays that are not open are infilled with shear panels. In the example, six column lines are sufficient to define the wall geometry. Note that column lines 2, 3, and 4 are located purely on the basis of the dimensions of the wall openings. Column lines 1, 5, and 6 are located on the center lines of piers. See Section B below for further details of shear panel usage.

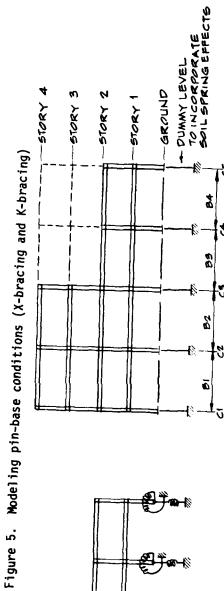
(iv). Eccentrically Braced Systems, K- and X-Braced Systems, and A-Frames

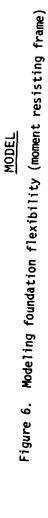
By effectively using column lines for definition of the frames as shown in Figures 4 and 5, complex bracing systems can be conveniently modeled. The "dummy" column lines are for geometric definition only and must be assigned zero properties via the zero column location input.

(v). Foundation Flexibility

Vertical and rotational soil springs may be modeled under each column line of the frame by adding a "dummy" story to the structure at the foundation level. The properties of the beams and columns in this level are manipulated and input to simulate the desired restraint conditions. In such situations, the analytical results tend to be very sensitive to the input restraint conditions, and it is important that a practical solution to such problems be based on several analyses so that the sensitivities of restraint parameters are evaluated and their relative importance is established. See Figure 6.







(vi). Pin-Base Conditions

The program assumes that the boundary condition at the base of each column is fixed. However, pin-base conditions may be modeled by adding a "dummy" story to the structure at the foundation level. The beams at this level are assigned zero property identifications, and the columns are assigned a large axial area but a zero moment of inertia. If the columns are to be selectively pinned or fixed, a large moment of inertia, a large axial area, and a zero shear area should be provided in the "dummy" level of the columns that are fixed. The modulus of elasticity should be comparable to that of the material in the stories above.

The three components of the external story stiffness of the "dummy" level should be assigned a large value (10^{15}) to prevent the "dummy" level from spinning or translating. See Figure 5.

B. General Characteristics of the Elements

The following are some important characteristics of the elements that must be recognized by the user in order to correctly use, understand, and apply CTABS80:

(i). Column Element

- The column width is assumed to be centered on the column center line.
- 2. The bases of columns in the lowermost story are assumed fixed.
- 3. Columns must be prismatic from floor level to floor level.

(ii). Beam Element

- Beams need not be prismatic, but must be symmetrical about the bay center line.
- 2. Axial deformations in the beams are forced to zero by the assumption that a rigid diaphragm exists along the beam line. It should be noted that a zero specification for two consecutive beams at a particular level does not free the common joint. The rigid diaphragm is always there regardless of the presence of the beams, and the lateral displacement of the common joint is constrained to be the same as the displacement of all other joints at that level.
- 3. Any participation of the structural floors in the bending of the beams must be reflected in the properties of the beams (T-beam or L-beam action) provided by the user, if it is to be included in the analysis.

(iii). Panel Element

- The panel element can exist between any two column lines (consecutive or nonconsecutive) between any two consecutive levels.
- One panel element must span the whole series of consecutive bays that need to be infilled. In other words, there must be at least one open bay between panels existing at any one level.
- 3. In general, rigid beams (large moment of inertia, zero shear area) must always be provided at the story levels bounding the panel (i.e., above and below the panel).
- 4. The column lines bounding and within the panel area

should be assigned zero property identifications.

- 5. The panel is a vertical bending element. The bending in the panel is associated with horizontal shears. Therefore, using the panel to model situations which require bending deformations associated with vertical shears will lead to questionable results.
- 6. The panel stiffness is based upon a length equal to the story height with no rigid zone offsets due to the depths of the beams existing on either side of the panel.
- Panels in the lowermost story are assumed fixed at the bottom.

(iv). Diagonal Element

- The diagonal element has axial, bending, and shear stiffness, just like the column and panel elements. A zero moment of inertia will degenerate the diagonal to an axial brace.
- The diagonal can exist between any two column lines (consecutive or nonconsecutive). The diagonal can hook up any two column line/floor line intersections at any two consecutive levels.
- The diagonal has no rigid zone offsets for stiffness corrections.

C. Program Limitations

CTABS80 is a special-purpose program for building analysis. It is currently the most efficient and effective tool for analyzing building systems that

fall into the category of "TABS" type buildings. CTABS80, however, is not the answer to all building analysis problems. The following are some of the limitations of the program:

- (i). If floor diaphragm deformations are significant, results from a CTABS80 analysis may be questionable. Diaphragms are assumed to be infinitely stiff in plane.
- (ii). CTABS80 does not capture "tubular" behavior that exists in tall structures with closely spaced columns. In other words, common column axial compatibility is not enforced, and the floor diaphragms do not transfer vertical shears.
- (iii). All frames modeled with CTABS80 must exist in vertical planes. Frames have in-plane stiffness only, and no torsion can be carried by any of the elements in the frame.
- (iv). The floor diaphragms must be continuous and horizontal at all levels. The diaphragm at any one level is assumed to hook up to all column lines at that level. Therefore, a partial diaphragm that connects to only a few of the column lines at any level, such as a mezzanine level, cannot be modeled with CTABS80.
- (v). In braced frames, the diagonal axial behavior may cause large axial forces in the beams. It is possible to obtain these axial forces by statics, but they are not output by the program since the rigid diaphragm assumption causes the axial deformations in the beams to be assumed zero. In reality, these beams do have axial deformations and neglecting them could affect the results.
- (vi). CTABS80 can model a shear wall (with openings) as an assemblage of beam and column elements (having bending and shear deformations) with rigid offsets to account for the effects of the finite dimensions of the

members on the stiffness of the frame. However, attempts to describe small wall openings (such as those required for duct and pipe penetrations) as bays encompassed by wide columns and deep beams can introduce modeling difficulties into the analysis, resulting in unrealistic results. In general, it is better to ignore small openings. The loss of accuracy in neglecting them is much less than it is in trying to incorporate them into the structural model.

CHAPTER IV: PROGRAM OUTPUT

The input data are echoed back in a labeled and tabulated form as the first section of the computer output. In addition to the echo of the input data, it is possible to obtain the following output from the program:

A. Output Associated with the Complete Structure

- (i). Calculated structural dynamic properties; viz., masses, mass moments of inertia, and centers of mass.
- (ii). Structural mode shapes and periods and modal participation factors.
- (iii). Lateral seismic static equivalent loads, per the Uniform Building Code of 1979.
- (iv). Lateral story displacement at the center of mass of each story for the six load conditions I, II, III, IV, A, and B. Sign convention shown in Figure 7.
- (v). Maximum inertia forces and torsions generated at the center of mass of each level in every mode in a response spectrum dynamic run.
- (vi). Summary of the structural story shear distribution to the various frames, story-by-story, frame-by-frame.
- (vii). Plots of the structural plan showing location of the frames. These plots may be obtained either on a passive plotter or on an interactive graphics terminal.

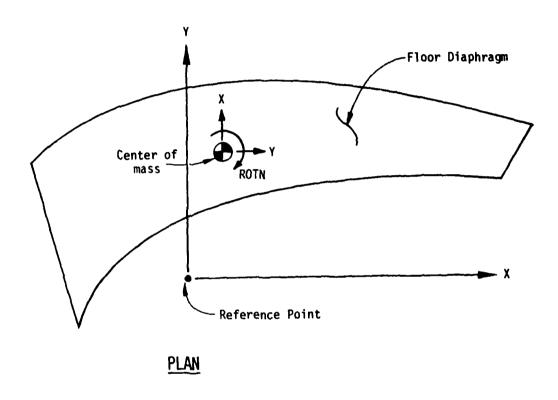


Figure 7. Positive directions for structural lateral displacements

B. Output Associated with Each Frame

- (i). Summary of vertical loading applied to each frame, level-by-level.
- (ii). Lateral frame displacements in the plane of the frame. Vertical displacements and rotations at each column line, level-by-level. Sign convention is shown in Figure 8. Dynamic displacement printer plots are output in time-history runs for the lateral frame displacements.
- (iii). Member forces (output on TAPE 6) and member stresses (output on TAPE 9) for each element type. Element force components along with the sign convention are shown in Figure 9. Bending stresses are based on the gross section moment of inertia. Axial stresses are based upon the axial area and shear stresses are based upon the shear area (5/6 of axial area for rectangular sections). The member stress units maybe different from the member force units, if requested. Column moments are printed at the outer faces of the beams framing into the column at the corresponding level. Beam moments are printed at the outer face of column at the corresponding end. The beam span moment is an average of the beam end moments for the lateral and the dynamic load conditions and for the vertical load conditions if the beam span has no vertical loading specified. If, however, vertical loading is specified, a search is conducted for a point of zero shear in the beam. The moment is calculated at the first point of zero shear encountered from the left end of the beam. However, if no point of zero shear is found, the moment is set to the average of the beam end moments. Bending moments for the panel are evaluated at the outer faces of the beams. Bending moments for the diagonals

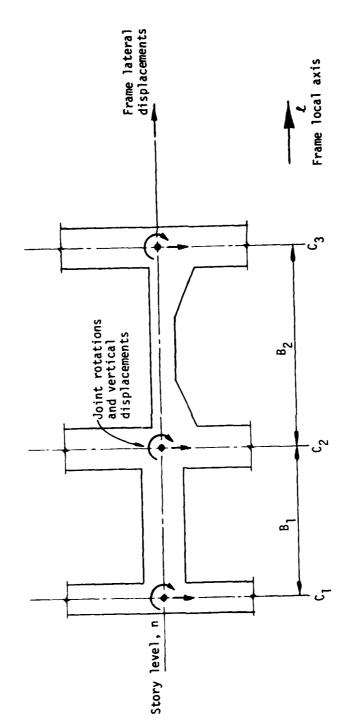


Figure 8. Positive directions for the frame displacements

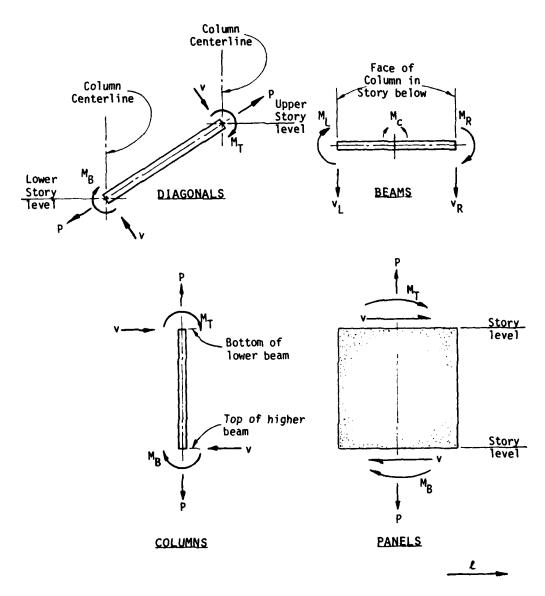


Figure 9. Positive directions for the element member forces

are at the end column center lines.

- (iv). Story shear summary at each level for the static load conditions I, II, III, IV, A, and B.
- (v). Pen plots of the frame elevation.

The frame output sequence is in the reverse order of the frame input sequence in the frame location data, Chapter IV, Section 6. Output associated with the last frame is printed out first starting with the lowest story and progressing upwards.

C. Statics Check

Results from all static load conditions must satisfy statics. However, as the column and beam moments are evaluated at the out faces of the supports of each of the corresponding members joint moment equilibrium is not readily obvious. Checking joint statics involves transformation of the column and beam moments to the point of intersection of the corresponding column line and story level. Statics will be satisfied once all moments are transformed to this common point. It is obvious that the beam and column shears and the finite dimensions of the joints will need to be a part of the moment equilibrium equations. An illustration of joint static equilibrium is presented in Figure 10.

Results from all dynamic load conditions, in general, will not satisfy statics. In the response spectrum analysis, the analysis technique involves the summation of the modal components by methods which cause the signs of the resultant parameters to be lost. In the time-history

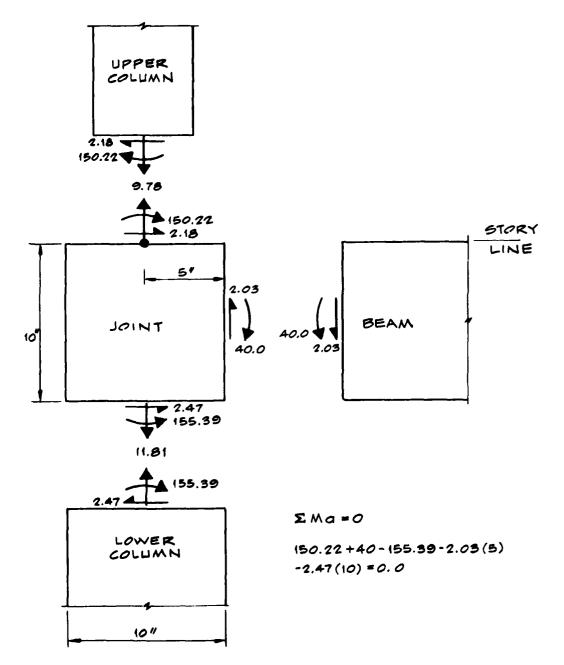


Figure 10. Joint static equilibrium

analysis, absolute maxima of the displacements and member forces are printed, thereby causing the sign to be lost. Besides, these maxima may not exist at the same instant in the analysis time span.

CHAPTER V: PROGRAM CAPACITY

CTABS&O is written in FORTRAN IV with dynamic storage allocation for all major arrays in blank COMMON. Therefore, the capacity of the program may be varied by altering only the following two cards that exist at the beginning of the main program:

COMMON A(n)

DATA MTOT /n/

The value of n for a particular problem must be greater than n_f , n_s , and n_d , the values of which are established by the formulae presented below. These parameters represent storage requirements at the major bottlenecks of the program. Other storage bottlenecks also exist in the program which, in general, seldom govern. Nevertheless, if the value of n specified on the cards shown above is not sufficient, the program will terminate execution and print out the required increase in storage to continue beyond the current checkpoint.

A. Calculating n_f

The storage required to process any one of the frames is given by:

 $S_{\epsilon} = NS*(5*NB+NC)$

+ 8*(NBP+NCP+2)

+ NFEF*(2*MCONL+8)

+ 4*(NPAN+NDIG)

+ 2*NB

+ maximum of $(M_i \& M_o)$

where $\rm M_i$ = 20*NST + NN*(NN+3) + NC + NST*NDF and $\rm M_O$ = (MLD+2)*NST + 11*NLD + NN*(2*NC+MLD) + NST*NDF for a response spectrum analysis add an additional NFQ*(NFQ+11) to the value of $\rm M_O$ $\rm m_f$ is the maximum of all the S_f values calculated for each frame

B. Calculating n_b

For the complete building the storage \boldsymbol{n}_{b} is given by:

$$n_h = 19*NST + NSS*(2*NSS+3)$$

C. Calculating n_d

In a dynamic time history analysis the storage required is n_d and is given by:

$$n_d = 19*NST + (5+NTIME) * (NSS+NST) + NTF*(9+NST)$$

where:

NST = number of stories in the building

NS ≈ number of stories in this frame

NC = number of column lines in this frame

NB = number of bays in this frame (equal to NC - 1)

NBP = number of beam property sets in this frame

NFEF = number of beam span loading patterns in this frame

MCONL = maximum number of point loads in any one beam span loading in this frame

NPAN = number of panel elements in this frame

NDIG = number of diagonal elements in this frame

NN = 4 * NC + NS + 1

= NST if only one degree of freedom per story is allowed in the analysis

NTF = total number of frames in the building

NTIME = number of sampling values in the time history analysis

NLD = number of load cases in the analysis

NFQ = number of modes requested

MLD = 5 for static analysis only 5+NFQ for response spectrum analysis 5+NTIME for time history analysis

For buildings in which the number of stories is small, n_f will usually govern, if only one degree of freedom per story is allowed in the analysis, but n_b may be the critical value if three degrees of freedom per story are allowed. n_d may be critical if a large number of sampling times are requested.

CHAPTER VI: DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INPUT DATA

There are basically eleven steps involved in the description of the CTABS80 input data. The sequence of the steps is summarized in the flowchart shown in Figure 11. The execution of these steps should result in a deck setup as illustrated in Figure 12. Each step is identified by a number, one through eleven, in Figure 11. Each step is described below in detail in a section having a corresponding section number.

The input data description provided in this user's guide is directed to execute the program in a batch mode. The program was modified by the WES ADP Center to allow timesharing mode of operation with data input from a file in free field format. Thus, the references to fixed field format no longer apply when using the program. To create a data file in free field format, simply input a line number, a blank space, and the data items in sequence in the line. The data items must be separated by a blank space or a comma.

1. <u>COMMENT CARDS</u> (A1,17A4,A1)

Columns	Note	Variable	Entry
1	(1)	IDLR	The "\$" sign
2-70		ICARD	User convenience information

NOTES/

 Comment cards are cards that the user may insert in the data for identification convenience. These cards may occur anywhere in the data. The program will ignore them as long as there is a "\$" sign in column 1.

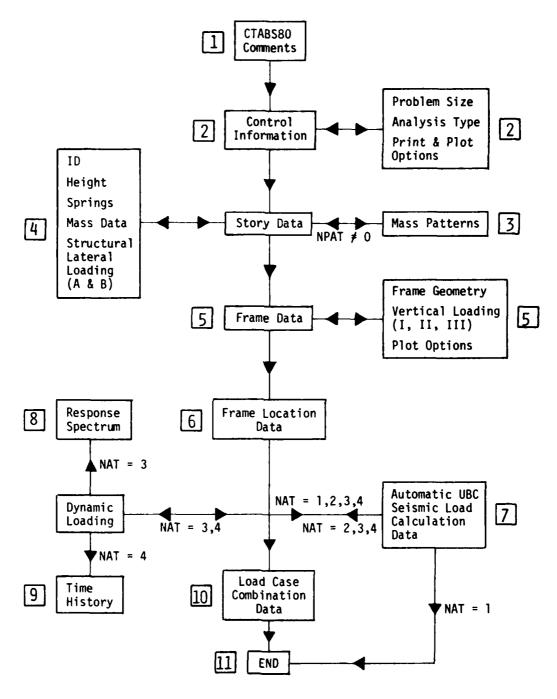


Figure 11. Flowchart for setup of input data

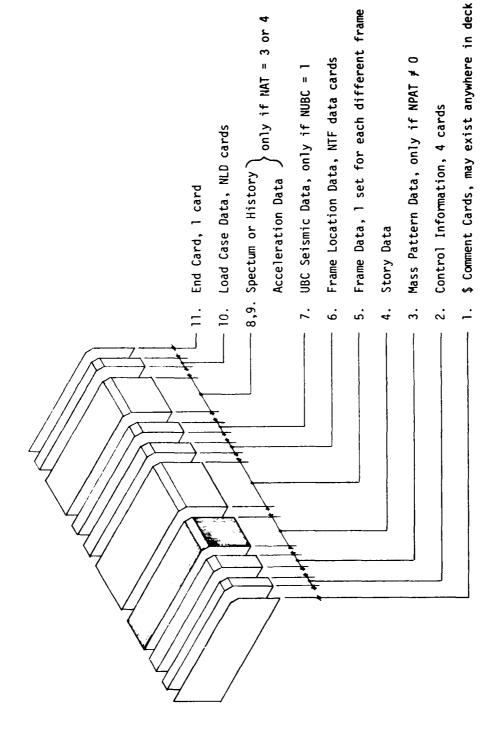


Figure 12. Typical deck setup

2. CONTROL INFORMATION CARDS

Prepare four cards for the whole building as follows:

a.	First Two Cards		(14A5/14A5)	Heading Cards	
	Column	Note	Variable	Entry	
	1-70	(1)	IHED	Building identification information to be printed with the output.	

NOTES/

1. These two lines are printed as heade: information on every output page.

Control Information Cards (continued)

b.	Third Card	(1215)	Control	Data
	Column	Note	Variable	Entry
	1-5	(1)	NST	Number of stories in complete building
	6-10	(2)	NDF	Number of frames with different properties or different vertical loading
	11-15	(3)	NTF	Total number of frames or shear wall systems in the structure
	16-20	(4)	NLD	Total number of load cases
	25	(5)	NAT	Analysis type code: EQ.0; Static analysis only EQ.1; Mode shapes and periods only EQ.2; Static load analysis and mode shapes and periods EQ.3; Lateral earthquake spectrum analysis in addition to anal- ysis type 2 EQ.4; Lateral earthquake history analysis in addition to analysis type 2
	26-30	(6)	NFQ	Number of periods to be calculated
	35	(7)	NSD	Allowable story degrees of freedom: EQ.0; X,Y translations and story rotations EQ.1; X translations only EQ.2; Y translations only
	40	(8)	NOPT	Execution mode: EQ.0; Normal execution EQ.1; Data check mode, no calculations Program stops after input echo of the data EQ.2; Complete execution, but only static structural displacements and summary of static story shears is output. No input echo EQ.3; Complete execution and printout; however, no input echo
	45	(9)	NRGD	Frame joint rigid zone control: EQ.O; Modify rigid zone EQ.l; No reduction in rigid zone dimensions

Control Information Cards (continued)

Column	Note	Variable	Entry
50	(10)	NDSP	Frame joint displacement code: EQ.0; Suppress frame joint displacements EQ.1; Print joint vertical and rotational displacements
55	(11)	NUBC	Automatic lateral seismic force calculation flag UBC 1979 (or SEAOC) code: EQ.O; No automatic UBC load calculation EQ.1; Modify load conditions A and B to reflect UBC 1976 seismic loads
60	(12)	NPAT	Number of story mass types EQ.O; No automatic mass, mass moment of inertia and center of mass calculations
65	(13)	NPLT	Master plot flag EQ.0; Do not plot EQ.1; Plot frame elevations and plan EQ.2; Plot frame elevations only EQ.3; Plot plan only

NOTES/

- The number of stories in the building is the number of levels <u>above</u>
 the ground level.
- Input data for frames with identical properties and vertical loading need only be prepared once.
- The NTF total frames consisting of NDF different frames, are located via the frame location cards (Section 6) below. NTF is always greater than or equal to NDF.
- Load cases are defined as linear combinations of the eight basic
 load conditions. See load case definition data (Section 10) below.

- 5. NAT basically defines the type of analysis being performed, thereby controlling the type of loading data required by the program in the input stream. Mass properties of the structure are not required for analysis type 0.
- The number of frequencies must be less than the number of stories times the number of degrees of freedom per story.
- 7. This option allows the user to lock the plan torsional rotation of the floor diaphragms, thereby enabling the user to study the effects of the floor rotations on the behavior of the structure. In cases of symmetrical structures with loadings that cause no story rotations, the capacity and speed of solution of the program is improved if the story rotation is set to zero, i.e., NSD is 1 or 2.
- 8. Normal execution includes complete input data echo and complete output. It should be noted that NOPT should not be set equal to 2 in a dynamic run, as this option will suppress all output associated with the dynamics.
- 9. The rigid zone modification (25% reduction) is defined in Chapter II, Section A(iii) of the theoretical manual (18).
- 10. Frame joint vertical displacements and rotations are printed level by level for each frame if NDSP equals 1. The volume of the output is approximately doubled by triggering this option.
- 11. If NUBC equals 1, extra data defined in Section 7 below are required.
- 12. This variable controls the number of data sets to be provided in Section 3 below.

- 13. If NPLT equals 0, no plot output file is created and the frame plot flags (Section 5.b.) are ignored. If NPLT equals 2 or 3, the frame elevations of only those frames having active frame plot flags (See Section 5.b.) are plotted.
- c. Fourth Card (2F10.0)Stress Transformation Data Column Note Variable Entry 1-10 (1) ANI Number of stress units in input length unit: EQ.0; Default set to 1.0 11-20 ANP Number of stress units in input force EQ.0; Default set to 1.0

NOTES/

1. Every member force has a corresponding member stress, such as, axial force/axial stress, shear force/shear stress, bending moment/bending stress, etc. Member forces are output on the standard output file with all the other data, (TAPE 6). However, the corresponding stresses are simultaneously printed on an alternate print file, (TAPE 9).

The stresses may be obtained in units other than those of the member force units. In other words, if the forces are output in kip foot units and all the stresses are preferred in pounds per square inch (psi), ANI should be set to 12.0 and ANP should be set to 1000.0.

3. DATA FOR CALCULATION OF STORY MASS, MASS MOMENT OF INERTIA AND CENTER OF MASS

Skip this section if NPAT (Section 2.b.) equals 0; otherwise, provide one set of data (a and b below) for each of the NPAT mass types. Each mass type is descretised as a series of NSEG rectangular segments, each having its own mass AM uniformly distributed over an area BB by DD. See Figure 13.

a. First Card (215,F10.0)

Column	Note	Variable	Entry
1-5	(1)	М	Mass type identification number
6-10	(2)	NSEG	Number of rectangular segments defining mass distribution
11-20		SF	Scale factor LE.O; Set to 1.0

b. Segment Data Cards (5F10.0)

Provide NSEG data cards as described below:

Co1umn	Note	Variable	Entry
1-10	(3)	АМ	Mass of rectangular segment
11-20	(4)	XC	X distance of center of mass of this segment from the reference point
21-30		YC	Y distance of center of mass of this segment from the reference point
31-40	(5)	ВВ	B dimension of rectangular segment
41-50		DD	D dimension of rectangular segment

NOTES/

- 1. Mass type numbers must start with 1 and increase consecutively.
- 2. The story is discretised as a series of rectangular segments each

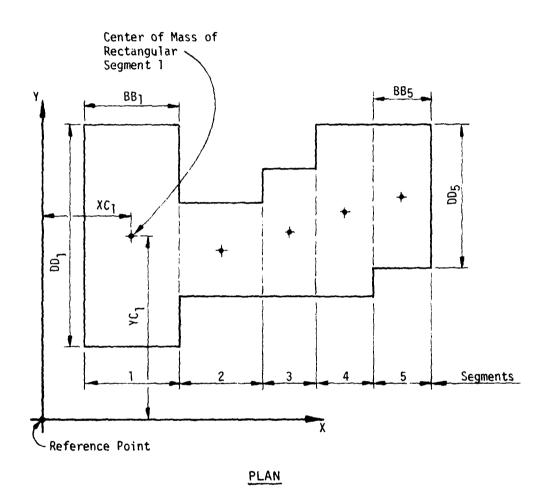


Figure 13. Example of mass type having 5 segments

having a mass AM, B, and D dimensions and X and Y distances from the reference point. From these data the program calculates a total mass, center of mass coordinates from the reference point of the complete system and a mass moment of inertia about a vertical axis passing through the center of mass of the complete system. There is no limit on the number of rectangular segments used to define a mass type.

- 3. Mass has units of force divided by gravitational acceleration (W/g).
- 4. The reference point and reference axis are defined in Chapter II.
- 5. BB and DD are the two dimensions of the rectangle. BB and DD need not be parallel or perpendicular to the reference axis.

If BB is zero, the mass is a line mass of length DD If DD is zero, the mass is a line mass of length BB If both BB and DD are zero, the mass is a point mass

4. STORY DATA

Prepare four cards for each story level in sequence from the top to the bottom of the structure, i.e., four cards followed by four cards, level by level.

a.	First Card	(A5,I5,3F10.0)		Structural Story Data	
	Column	Note	Variable	Entry	
	1-5		SDI	Five characters to be used for identi- fication of this level	
	6-10	(1)	IMST	Mass type, not used if NPAT equals 0 (Section 2.b.): EQ.0; Mass properties of this story are as input on second card below GT.0; Mass properties are those of mass type IMST, as previously defined	
	11-20	(2)	SH	Story height distance from the floor (or roof) level to the floor (or foundation) level below	
	21-30	(3)	SKX	External story stiffness in the X direction	
	31-40		SKY	External story stiffness in the Y direction	
	41-50		SKR	External story stiffness in the story rotational direction	

b.	Second Card	(4F	10.0) Str	uctural Mass Data
	Co1 umn	Note	Variable	Entry
	1-10	(4)	XMASS	Translational mass
	11-20	(5)	XMMI	Rotational mass moment of inertia of the story about a vertical axis through the center of mass of the story
	21-30	(6)	XM	X distance to the center of mass meas- ured from the reference point
	31-40		YM	Y distance to the center of mass meas- ured from the reference point

Story Data (continued)

с.	Third Card (4F10.0) Struc			ctural Lateral Load Condition A See Figure 14.		
	Column	Note	Variable	Entry		
	1-10	(7)	FXA	X load for lateral load condition A		
	11-20		FYA	Y load for lateral load condition A		
	21-30		XA	X ordinate of the point of load application for load condition A		
	31-40		YA	Y ordinate of the point of load application for load condition A		

d.	Fourth Card	(4F10.0)	Structural Lateral Load Condition B
			See Figure 14

Column	Note	Variable	Entry
1-10	(7)	FXB	X load for lateral load condition B
11-20		FYB	Y load for lateral load condition B
21-30		XB	X ordinate of the point of load application for load condition B
31-40		YB	Y ordinate of the point of load application for load condition B

NOTES/

- 1. This entry must be less than or equal to NPAT (Section 2.b.). If this entry is nonzero, data on Card 2 below are ignored.
- 2. This defines the level of the horizontal rigid diaphragm of this story. Story lateral loads are assumed to be generated at this level. Frame levels must correspond to structural levels defined in the story data. A zero story height will set the story level of the diaphragm at the same elevation as that of the following diaphragm (below).

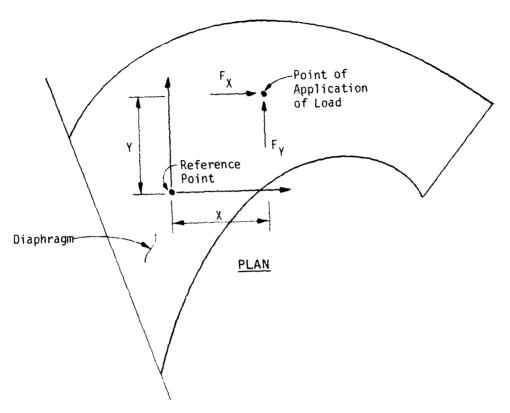


Figure 14. Static lateral load conditions A and B

- 3. These are extra story stiffnesses acting on lines through the center of mass of the story and can be used to represent restraints (or braces) at the story level or can be used to represent soil stiffness in levels below the ground.
- 4. The translational mass has units of force divided by acceleration (W/g). The rotational mass moment of inertia is not required if the allowable story degrees of freedom (NSD, Section 2.b.) do not include rotation. Mass properties need not be supplied if NAT equals 0.

- Expressions for evaluating the mass moment of inertia of various diaphragm configurations are presented in Figure 15.
- 6. The center of mass is related to the following aspects of the solution process:
 - a. The dynamic lateral forces and torsional moments of the diaphragm are generated at this point.
 - b. The external story stiffnesses, if any, are assumed to be at this point.
 - c. The story <u>static</u> structural displacements, (lateral displacements and rotations) are printed at this point.

For a dynamic analysis the location of the center of mass must be defined.

In a static analysis no entries need necessarily be made for the center of mass coordinates. In such a case the story static displacements will be printed at the reference point.

The location of the point of action of the static lateral loads is not defined by the coordinates of the center of mass.

7. The Third and Fourth cards define the lateral loads acting on the horizontal rigid diaphragm for the two lateral load conditions A and B. The story load is applied at a point on the diaphragm in the form of X and Y components. The load data on these cards is superceded if NUBC is 1.

Shape in plan	Mass Moment of Inertia about vertical axis (normal to paper) through center of mass	Formula
c.m.	Rectangular diaphragm Uniformly distributed mass per unit area Total mass of diaphragm = $M(=\frac{W}{g})$	$MMI_{cm} = \frac{M}{12}(b^2 + d^2)$
x	Triangular diaphragm Uniformly distributed mass per unit area Total mass of diaphragm = $M(=\frac{W}{g})$	Use general diaphragm formula
c.m. d	Circular diaphragm Uniformly distributed mass per unit area Total mass of diaphragm = $M(=\frac{W}{g})$	$MMI_{cm} = \frac{Md^2}{8}$
c.m. X	General diaphragm Uniformly distributed mass per unit area Total mass of diaphragm = $M(=\frac{W}{g})$ Area of diaphragm = A Moment of inertia of area about XX = I_{χ} Moment of inertia of area about YY = I_{γ}	$MMI_{Cm} = \frac{M}{A}(I_{\chi} + I_{\gamma})$
c.m.	Line mass Uniformly distributed mass per unit length Total mass of line $\approx M(=\frac{W}{g})$	$MMI_{cm} \approx \frac{Md^2}{12}$
c.m.	Axis transformation for a mass M If mass is a point mass MMI _o = O	MMI _{cm} = MMI _o +MD ²

Figure 15. Formulae for mass moment of inertia

5. FRAME DATA

Prepare one set of data for each different frame. Data for frames with different locations but with identical properties and vertical loadings are entered only once. See Figure 3.

a. Frame Control Cards

Card 1	(14A5)		
Co1umn	Note	Variable	Entry
1-70		FHED	Label information to be used to identify this frame type
Card 2	(1015)		
Column	Note	Variable	Entry
1-5	(1)	M	Frame identification number
6-10	(2)	NC	Number of vertical column lines in this frame
11-15	(3)	NS	Number of story levels (diaphragms) in frame
16-20	(4)	NCP	Number of sets of different column/ panel/diagonal properties
21-25	(5)	NBP	Number of sets of different beam (girder) properties
26-30	(6)	NFEF	Number of sets of different beam span vertical loading patterns
31-35	(7)	MCONL	Maximum number of concentrated loads in any one beam span load pattern of this frame
36-40	(8)	NPAN	Number of infill shear panels in this frame
41-45	(9)	NDIG	Number of diagonals in this frame
50	(10)	IPLT	Frame plot flag EQ.0; Do not plot frame elevation EQ.1; Plot frame elevation EQ.2; Plot frame elevation with element type and vertical loading identification

Frame Control Card (continued)

Column	Note	Variable	Entry
55	(11)	NSCC	Story connectivity code EQ.0; Normal connectivity EQ.1; Special connectivity

NOTES/

- Frame identification numbers must be entered in an ascending consecutive numerical sequence, beginning with number one. This frame may be located (repeated) at different positions in the structure via the frame location cards. See Section 6 below.
- 2. An isolated shear wall may be modeled as a single column line frame. In this case all data pertaining to the beams are meaningless and must be omitted in the data input sections below. Note that the number of bays in a frame is always one less than the number of column lines.

Panels and bracing elements need at least two column lines for definition. Therefore, a single column line frame can have no panels or braces.

Application of vertical loads (except column self weight) is only possible via beam span loads. Definition of a beam requires two column lines. Therefore, a single column line frame can have no superimposed vertical load applied.

3. The number of levels in the frame corresponds to the number of story diaphragms to which the frame is connected, the frame levels may connect sequencially (but not necessarily consecutively) to any story diaphragm (See Section 5.b. below).

- 4. This entry controls the number of cards to be read in Section 5.e. below. The column, panel, and diagonal elements are all axial/ bending elements and this entry defines the number of different section properties that exist in the columns, panels, and/or diagonals of this frame. These properties are assignable to any or all of the columns, panels, or diagonals in the frame.
- 5. This entry controls the number of cards to be read in Section 5.f. below. This entry defines the number of different types of beam sections that exist in this frame. Beam properties may be referenced by any number of beams in the frame.
- 6. This entry controls the number of different beam span loadings on the various beams of this frame.
 - If no vertical loads are applied to the structure or if this is a single column frame, enter zero for this number and skip Section 5.g. below.
- 7. This number is required to pre-allocate memory storage for the concentrated loads that may exist in the beam span loading patterns.
- This entry controls the number of cards to be read in Section 5.h.(iii) below.
- This entry controls the number of cards to be read in Section 5.h.
 (iv) below.
- 10. If IPLT equals 1, the plot file will contain a plot of an elevation of this frame, provided that the master plot control flag (Section 2.b.) is set at 2 or 3. If IPLT equals 2 the element property

identification numbers along with the beam span loading identifications (for loading conditions I through IV) will be plotted on the elevation of the frame.

11. If NSCC equals 0 the program assumes that the frame levels correspond to the lowest NS levels of the structure. If NSCC equals 1 the user must specify the structural levels to which the frame levels are connected by providing data in Section 5.b.

b. Story Connectivity Data (1415)

Skip this section of input data if the story connectivity code (Section 5.a.) is 0. Otherwise provide one entry for each of the NS levels of this frame (from top to bottom) up to fourteen entries per card.

Column	Note	Variable	Entry
1-5	(1)	NSC	Structural level number connecting to the NS-th (top) level of this frame
• • • •			
66-70			Structural level number connecting to the (NS-13)th level of this frame

NOTES/

1. The structural level numbers are NST (Section 2.b.) for the top level of the structure and 1 for the lowest level of the structure. All the entries in this data section must be greater than or equal to 1 and less than or equal to NST. Also the entries must be in a decreasing numerical sequence, though not necessarily consecutive.

In other words, the structural level number that the NS-th frame level connects to must be greater than the structural level number connecting to the (NS-1)th frame level, and so on.

The story connectivity data allows arbitrary frame/structure assembly. With this data option it is not necessary for a frame to connect to all diaphragms of the structure that intercept it. For example consider an eight story structure with 12-foot story heights (96 feet tall). It is possible to model a wall which connects only to top level (level 8) and the ground, by-passing all other levels. Such a wall will be a one story wall with story connectivity data for the one level of the wall being 8.

The frame level heights are automatically established based upon the story heights of the by-passed structural levels.

This option makes it possible to model structures having more than one independent diaphragm at any one level, structures with partial diaphragms and buildings having supports at different elevations.

Frame Data (continued)

c. Bay Width Data (7F10.0)

Skip this section of the input if the number of column lines in this frame is one (Section 5.a.). Otherwise provide seven entries per card.

Column	Note	Variable	Entry
1-10	(1)	BW	Bay width between column lines 1 and 2
• • • •			
61-70			Bay width between column lines 7 and 8

d. Sill Height Data (7F10.0)

Skip this section of input if the number of column lines in this frame is one (Section 5.a.). Otherwise provide seven entries per card.

Column	Note	Variable	Entry
1-10	(2)	SL	Sill height between columns 1 and 2
• • • • •			
61-70			Sill height between columns 7 and 8

NOTES/

1. The bay width is the center-to-center distance between adjacent column lines; see Figure 3 . Bay widths are input from left to right as one views the frame in elevation. The column line numbers increase in the positive " ℓ " direction, where " ℓ " is directed from the viewer's left to his right. Input as many cards in this section as are required to define all bays in this frame, at seven bay widths per card. The number of bays is always one less than the number of column lines in the frame.

2. The sill depths are merely used to reduce the effective column heights, due to sills that may exist at the foundation level in the frame (See Figure 3). The sill heights may exist in every bay. The number of sill height entries is the same as the number of bay widths and must be entered similarly from left to right along the positive "L" direction of the frame.

Frame Data (continued)

e. <u>Column/Panel/Diagonal Property Cards</u> (I5,F5.0,6F10.0)

Provide one card in this section for each different column/panel/diagonal

section properties in this frame. The same property may be referenced

by different element types or elements.

Column	Notes	Variable	Entry
1-5	(1)	M	Identification number for this property set
6-10	(2)	U	Unit weight (Not for story mass
11-20		Ε	calculation) Modulus of elasticity
21-30		Α	Axial cross-sectional area
31-40	(3)	ΧI	Moment of inertia
41-50	(4)	AV	Effective shear area
51-60	(5)	W	Column width
61-70	(6)	T	Column thickness

NOTES/

 Property set identification numbers must be in ascending consecutive numerical sequence beginning with one.

A (-) sign in column 1 will indicate that this section is a rectangular section. In this case entries for A, XI, and AV are not needed. The program will calculate these properties from the entries for W and T as follows:

$$A = W * T$$

$$XI = W * W * W * T/12.$$

$$AV = A * 5./6.$$

- 2. U is the unit weight of the element material in force/unit volume units (e.g., 150 pounds/cu ft* for concrete). This is used to calculate the weight of the element. The weight is lumped into vertical load condition I at the top ends of the corresponding elements. The weight is based upon the clear heights for columns, the story-to-story heights for panels and the full lengths for diagonals. For the purpose of determining the element volume for weight calculation the axial area (not the shear area) is used.
- Columns, panels and diagonals must be prismatic from story level to story level.
- 4. A shear area of pure zero (blank) will cause the program to exclude the effect of shear deformations. In other words, the shear deformations will be assumed to be zero. Effectively a pure zero shear area is defaulted to an infinite shear area by the program. The shear modulus is calculated from the elastic modulus assuming a roisson's ratio of 0.2. See Figure 16.
- 5. The column width is used to reduce the effective length of the beams connecting to the column. See the theoretical manual, Chapter II Section $A(iii)^{(18)}$. For single column line frames, this use of the column width is not applicable, as there are no beams. The column width is also used in the automatic rectangular section property calculation option.
- 6. This entry is only used if there is a (-) sign in column 1 to activate the automatic rectangular section property calculation.

^{*} A table of factors for converting inch-pound units of measurement to metric (SI) units is presented on page 3.

Section	Description	Equivalent Shear Area
	Rectangular Section d Shear forces parallel to the b or d directions	<u>5</u> bd
bf bf	tf Wide Flange Section tf Shear forces parallel to the flange	5/3 t _f b _f
d t _W	Wide Flange Section Shear forces parallel to web	≑ t _W d
+ (7)	Thin Walled Circular Tube Section Shear forces from any direction	<u>⊼ rt</u>
- 7	Solid Circular Section Shear forces from any direction	0.9 ⊼r ²
- d -	Thin Walled Rectangular Tube Section Shear forces parallel to d direction	2td
dn b	General Section Shear forces parallel to Y-direction Ix = moment of inertia of section about $x-x$ $Q(y) = y$ y y y y y y y	$ \frac{\int_{0}^{1} y^{2}}{\int_{0}^{2} (y)} dy $ $ y_{b} by $

Figure 16. Formulae for calculating shear areas

Frame Data (continued)

f. Beam Property Cards (I5,F5.0,2F10.0,2F5.0,3F10.0)

Provide one card in this section for each different beam in the frame; skip this input if the frame has only one column line or if NBP equals 0, (Section 5.a.). See Figure 17.

Column	Note	Variable	Entry
1-5	(1)	M	Identification number for this beam property
6-10	(2)	U	Unit of weight (Not for story mass
11-20		Е	calculation) Modulus of elasticity
21-30	(3)	ΧI	Reference moment of inertia
31-35		AK	Stiffness factor 4.0
36-40		AC	Carry-over factor
41-50	(4)	DB	Beam depth, below diaphragm level
51-60		DA	Beam depth, above diaphragm level
61-70	(5)	AV or T	Beam shear area or thickness

NOTES/

 Property set identification numbers must be input in ascending consecutive numerical sequence beginning with one.

A (-) sign in column 1 will indicate that this section is a rectangular section. In this case an entry for XI is not needed. The program will interpret the entry in columns 61-70 as the beam thickness, T, and not the beam shear area, AV. The values of AV and XI will be calculated by the program as follows:

$$XI = D * D * D * T/12$$
, where, $D = DA + DB$
 $AV = D * T * 5./6$.

- 2. U is the unit weight of the material in force/unit volume. This is used to calculate the self weight of the beam, in weight/unit length as follows: Weight/unit length = AV * U. This weight is added to the uniform weight of <u>load condition I</u> for this beam. It should be noted that the weight is based upon the shear area, and if the shear area is not equal to the actual area of the cross section of the beam, a compensating correction should be made to the input value of U.
- 3. Beams need not be prismatic but must be symmetrical.
 For prismatic sections:

XI is the moment of inertia of the section,

$$AK = 4.0, AC = 0.5$$

For non-prismatic sections:

XI is the reference moment of inertia for AK and AC

See Figure 17.

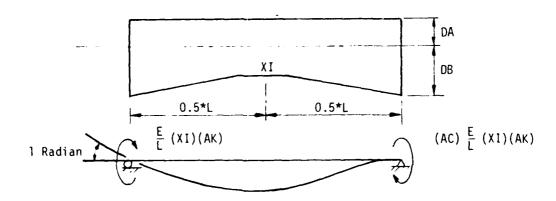


Figure 17. Beam properties

4. The beam depth below diaphragm, DB, is used to shorten the effective lengths of the columns below the beam.

The beam depth above the diaphragm, DA, is used to shorten the effective length of the column above the beam.

DA and DB are also used in the automatic beam rectangular section property calculation.

This entry is the beam shear area if there is no (-) sign in column
 If a negative sign exists in column 1, this entry is interpreted as the beam thickness as described in note 1 above. Also see
 Section 5.e. note 4.

Frame Data (continued)

g. Beam Span Loading Data

Prepare one set of data for each different type of vertical beam loading; omit these data if this is a single column line frame or if NFEF equals 0, (Section 5.a.). See Figure 18.

(i) <u>First Card</u>		(215,4F10.0)		
Co	olumn	Note	Variable	Entry
	1-5	(1)	М	Identification number for this vertical loading set
	6-10	(2)	NCON	Number of concentrated loads for this set
1	1-20	(3)	XML	Left fixed-end moment
2	21-30		VL	Left fixed-end shear
3	31-40		XMR	Right fixed-end moment
4	11-50		VR	Right fixed-end shear
(ii) <u>Second Card</u>		Card	(3F10.0)	
Co	olumn	Note	Variable	Entry
	1-10	(4)	WW	Uniform force per unit length acting downward to be added to fixed-end forces
1	11-20	(5)	FL	Point load, acting downwards on left column center line
2	21-30		FR	Point load, acting downwards on right column center line

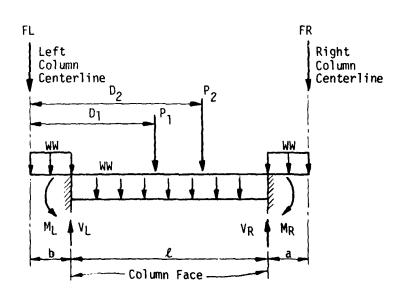


Figure 18. Beam span loading

(iii) Concentrated Load Cards (6F10.0)

Skip these cards if the number of concentrated loads is 0 otherwise provide NCON pairs of values. Three pairs per card. Start with the load at the extreme left and move right.

Column	Note	Variable	Entry
1-10	(6)	D1	Distance of load 1 from left-hand column center line
11-20		P1	Magnitude of load l
21-30		D2	Distance of load 2 from left-hand column center line
31-40		P2	Magnitude of load 2
• • • • •			

Skip to next card if number of concentrated loads is greater than 3 and so on.

- Load Set Identification Numbers must increase in consecutive numerical sequence starting with 1.
- NCON should be less than or equal to MCONL (Section 5.a.). NCON
 controls the number of concentrated load entries to be made on the
 concentrated load cards below.
- 3. These forces, XML, VL, XMR, and VR, must be calculated at the outer faces of the columns below the beam, because that is where the final member forces for the beam will be output. The input (+) sign convention is shown in Figure 18. In most practical situations these forces need not be calculated as the loading can

be defined by the uniform load and concentrated load options below, where the fixed-end moments are automatically calculated internally. Also by defining the loading via the uniform load and concentrated load options the user provides the span load distribution which enables the program to calculate a correct span moment (moment at the first point of zero shear, from the left column), which otherwise will not be available in a correct form.

- 4. This is the superimposed uniform load. The beam self weight is added to this load internally, if this load set is defining load condition I for the beam. The internal calculation of the fixed end forces is exact only for prismatic beams. The uniform load over the column widths below, is lumped at the column center lines.
- 5. Loads occurring from any out-of-plane framing may be applied onto the frame via this option.
- 6. Positive loads act downwards. The distances D1, D2, . . . which define the points of load application will be interpreted as a ratio of the total bay width if D1, D2, . . . are less than 0, (negative) and as actual distances measured from the left column center line if D1, D2, . . . are greater than 0. Therefore, on a bay width of 12 feet, a concentrated load of 2^k at midspan may be input as either (D1 = 6.0 and P1 = 2.) or

(D) = -0.5 and P1 = 2.

D1, D2, . . must be in increasing (absolute) numerical sequence. The fixed-end forces calculated are exact only for prismatic beams neglecting the effects of shear deformations.

h. Member Location Data

(i) Column Cards (215)

Provide one card per column from top to bottom and from left to right of the frame (unless the data generation option is used).

Column	Note	Variable	Entry
1-5	(1)	LC	Column/Panel/Diagonal property set identification number
6-10	(2)	К	Number of columns in sequence below to be generated having the same properties

Skip the following data sections (ii), (iii), and (iv) if this is a single column line frame.

(ii) Beam Cards (215)

Provide one card per bay from top to bottom and from left to right in the frame (unless the data generation option is used).

Column	Note	Variable	Entry
1-5	(3)	LB	Beam property set identification number for this girder
6-10	(4)	К	Number of beams in sequence below to be generated having the same properties

(iii) Panel Cards (515)

Skip this data section if the number of panels in this frame is zero; otherwise enter one card per panel in any order unless generation is used.

Column	Note	Variable	Entry
1-5	(5)	LP	Level identification number at the top of this panel

Column	Note	Variable	Entry
6-10			Bay number in which panel starts
11-15			Bay number in which panel ends
16-20	(1)	РР	Column/Panel/Diagonal set identifi- cation number, defining properties of the panel
21-25		К	Number of panels to be generated below having the same properties and location in lower levels

(iv) Diagonal Cards (515)

Skip this data section if the number of diagonals in this frame is zero; otherwise enter one card per diagonal in any order unless generation is used.

Column	Note	Variable	Entry
1-5	(5)	LDIG	Level identification number at the top of this panel
6-10			Column line number at the lower end of this diagonal
11-15			Column line number at the upper end of this diagonal
16-20	(1)	PDIG	Column/Panel/Diagonal property set identification number, defining properties of diagonal
21-25		К	Number of diagonals to be generated below having the same properties and location in lower levels

NOTES/

 This number references the column/panel/diagonal property data table defined in Section 5.e. above. Missing columns are input as having a property set identification number 0.

- 2. Generation is allowed only within the current column line; every new column line must start with a new card.
- 3. This number references the beam property data table defined in Section 5.f. above. Missing beams are input as having a beam property set identification number 0.
- Generation is allowed only within the current bay; every new bay must start with a new card.
- 5. The foundation line is defined as level number zero, and the roof level number is equal to the total number of stories in the building.

i. Vertical Loading Data (515)

Provide one card per girder from top to bottom and from left to right for every girder in the frame (unless the data generation option is used). This data section must be omitted entirely for single column line frames, or if NFEF (Section 5.a.) is zero.

Co1 umn	Note	Variable	Entry
1-5	(1)	LDB	Beam span loading set identification number for vertical load condition I
6-10			Beam span loading set identification number for vertical load condition II
11-15			Beam span loading set identification number for vertical load condition III
16-20			Beam span loading set identification number for vertical load condition IV
21-25	(2)	К	Number of beams in sequence below having the same vertical loading as this beam

- 1. This number references the beam span loading sets previously defined in Section 5.g. If any beam has no superimposed loading for any load condition the corresponding beam span loading number may be input as 0. The self weight of the beam in load condition I is also ignored if the entry in columns 1-5 above is zero. Loadings applied on beams having a beam property identification (Section 5.a. (ii) above) of zero are ignored.
- Generation is allowed only within the current bay; every new bay must start with a new card.

6. FRAME LOCATION CARDS (215,4F10.0,4A5)

Provide one card in this section for each frame in the building; the total number of frame location cards must equal NTF, (Section 2.b.). See Figure 19.

Column	Note	Variable	Entry
1-5	(1)	М	Frame identification number
6-10		IFC	Force calculation code: EQ.0; Frame forces will be calculated EQ.1; Frame forces will not be calculated
11-20	(2)	X1	Distance, X1
21-30		Y1	Distance, Yl
31-40		X2	Distance, X2
41-50		Y2	Distance, Y2
51-70			Information to be printed with the output to identify this particular frame.

- 1. This entry refers to the frame identification number (Section 5.a.) of the frame being placed via this frame location card. Frame identification numbers may be repeated, but the location cards must be input such that the frame identification numbers are in an ascending numerical sequence starting with one.
- 2. The frame location is established by providing the coordinates of two points, (X1, Y1) and (X2, Y2) along the line defining the direction of the frame. The local axis of the frame is then defined by the vector directed from point 1 toward point 2. If the plan of the structure is to be plotted these points must be located such that they define a line which represents a plan view of the frame in length (and, of course, in direction).

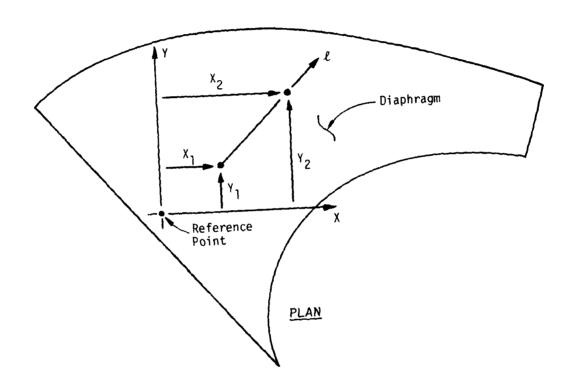


Figure 19. Frame location coordinates

7. DATA FOR CALCULATING LATERAL SEISMIC LOADS BASED ON UNIFORM BUILDING CODE 1979 (SEAOC CODE)

Skip this section if NUBC equals 0, (Section 2.b.); otherwise, provide three cards as follows:

a.	First Card	(4F10.0)			
	Column	Note	Variable	Entry	
	1-10	(1)	Z	UBC zone factor, Z (default = 1.0)	
	11-20	(1,3)	TS	Predominant period of the scil in seconds	
	21-30	(1)	UBCI	UBC importance factor, I (default = 1.0)	
	31-40	(2)	GRAV	Acceleration due to gravity EQ.O; set to 32.2 ft/sec ²	

b: Second Card (215,2F10.0)

Data associated with X direction loads or load condition A. Y direction loads in condition A are set to O. See Note 6 below.

Column	Note	Variable	Entry
1-5	(4)	NTOPX	Level number at top of UBC tri- angular distribution in X-direction LE.O; set to NST
6-10	(4)	NBOTX	Level number at bottom of UBC triangular distribution in X direction LE.O; set to O
11-20	(5)	TX	Time period of predominant X mode LE.O; set by program, if NAT is not O
21-30	(1)	кх	UBC structural type factor, K for X direction

Data for Calculating Lateral Seismic Loads (continued)

c. Third Card (215,2F10.0)

Data associated with Y direction loads or load condition B. X direction loads in condition B are set to O. See Note 6 below.

Column	Note	Variable	Entry
1-5	(4)	NTOPY	Level number at top of UBC tri- angular distribution in Y direction LE.O; set to NST
6-10	(4)	NBOTY	Level number at bottom of UBC triangular distribution in Y direction LE.O; set to O
11-20	(5)	ТҮ	Time period of predominant Y mode LE.O; set by program, if NAT is not zero
21-30	(1)	КҮ	UBC structural type factor, K for Y direction

- Details of the seismic load calculation method and the definitions
 of the various factors are presented in Chapter 23 of Reference 14.
- The gravitational acceleration is used for converting the story masses defined in Section 4 into weights for use in calculating the UBC seismic loads.
- 3. TS is required for calculating the UBC soil factor, S. If TS is not input S is assumed to be 1.5.
- 4. It is possible for the structural model to have levels for pent-houses, basements or dummy storys for special modeling. Such levels should not be part of the overall structural triangular lateral force distribution as defined by the UBC. The variables NTOPX

- and NBOTX (or NTOPY and NBOTY) define the extent of the triangular distribution pattern. See Figure 20.
- 5. If this entry is not provided, and NAT is not 0, the program will set this period equal to that of the mode having the largest participation factor in the X direction for TX (Y direction for TY).
- 6. The UBC loads generated replace any lateral loads provided in Section 4.c. and 4.d. above. However, the coordinates of the points of application of the loads are not changed by this option.

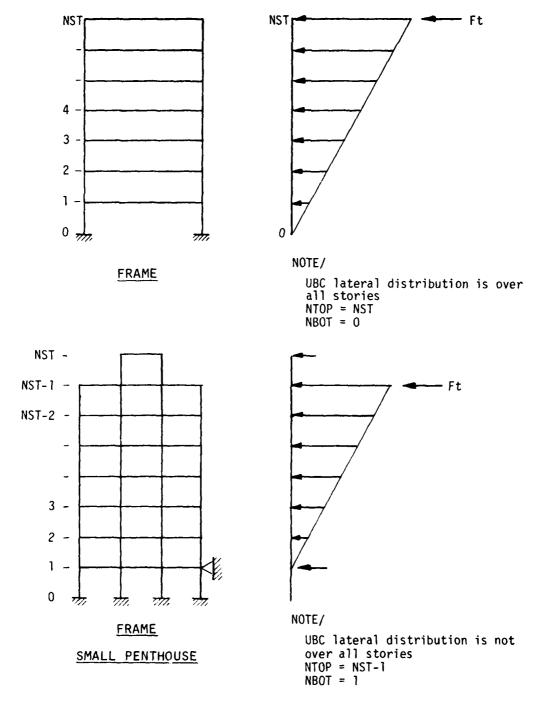


Figure 20. UBC lateral force distribution convention

8. EARTHQUAKE ACCELERATION SPECTRUM CARDS

These data cards are required only if NAT equals 3 (Section 2.b.).

a. <u>Control Card</u> (I5,5X,2F10.0,6A5)

Column	Note	Variable	Entry
1-5	(1)	NPER	Number of period cards used to define the acceleration spectrum
6-10	(2)	NMD	Number of modes to be printed separately
11-20	(3)	SF	Scale factor for accelerations
21-30	(4)	FI	Direction of earthquake input (degrees). See Figure 2
31-40	(5)	SDAMP	Damping ratio of response spectrum
41-70		SHED	User information to be printed with output

b. Period Cards (2F10.0)

Provide NPER cards to define spectrum curve.

Column	Note	Variable	Entry
1-10	(6)	PA	Period entered in increasing numerical sequence
11-20			Spectrum acceleration

- 1. At least two cards must be provided.
- 2. If the responses in each mode are required to be printed separately the output will consist of NMD extra load cases; thus the total number of load cases printed will become (NLD + NMD) where NLD is defined in Section 2.b. The last NMD load cases are associated with the NMD modes requested separately. NMD must be less than or equal to NFQ defined in Section 2.b.

- 3. This is just a multiplying factor to scale the spectrum acceleration value input below, to amplify or reduce the spectrum intensity or to transform the acceleration into consistent units.
- The direction angle is measured positively clockwise from the global Y direction.
- 5. The damping ratio is required for use in the CQC combination technique as outlined in the theoretical manual Chapter IV, Section $E^{(18)}$.
- 6. If the period of the mode being considered is out of the range covered by the period range of the spectrum curve the spectral value for the mode will be set equal to that associated with the closest time period on the period cards that are provided.

9. TIME HISTORY CARDS

These data cards are required only if NAT equals 4. (See Section 2.b.)

a. Heading and Format Card (10A3,10A4)

Column	Note	Variable	Entry
1-30		SHED	User information to be printed with output
31-40	(1)	SFMT	Time history format If blank default format is assumed as: (2F10.0) if IHTYP equals U, see below (8F9.0) if IHTYP equals E, see below

b. <u>Control Card</u> (215,3F10.0,9X,A1,F10.0)

Column	Note	Variable	Entry
1-5	(2)	NPC	Number of acceleration cards
6-10	(2)	NTIME	Number of sampling values
11-20	(3)	SF	Scale factor for accelerations
21-30	(4)	FI	Direction of earthquake input, (degrees) See Figure 2
31-40	(5,2)	DT	Time increment for sampling
50	(6)	IHTYP	Time history type EQ.U; Variable time interval; pairs are input for each point in the history EQ.E; Constant time interval; time spacing HDT input once and h(t) input (only) for each point in the history
51-60	(6)	нот	Time interval spacing for IHTYP equals E type history must be greater than zero

c. <u>Damping Cards</u> (I5,F10.0)

One card must be supplied for each of the NFQ modes (See Section 2.b.)

Column	Note	Variable	Entry
1-5		N	Mode number (in ascending order)
6-15	(7)	DAMP	Damping ratio: Modal Damping/Critical Damping

Time History (continued)

d. Acceleration Data Cards

The acceleration data depends upon the type of time history (U or E).

(i) If IHTYP equals U (using default format)

Provide one card for each time point on the history

Column	Note	Variable	Entry
1-10	(6)	PA(1,1)	Time at point I
11-20		PA(2,1)	Acceleration value at point 1

(ii) If IHTYP equals E (using default format)

Provide as many cards needed to define the history at eight points per card.

Column	Note	Variable	Entry
1-9	(6)	PA(2,1)	History value at time O*HDT
10-18		PA(2,2)	History value at time 1*HDT
19-27		PA(2,3)	History value at time 2*HDT
• • •		• • •	•••
64-72		PA(2,8)	History value at time 7*HDT

NOTES/

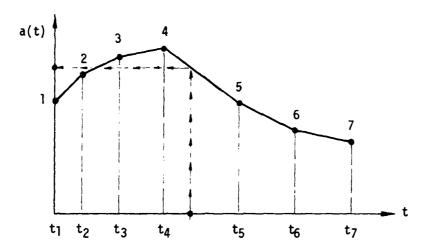
1. SFMT is used as a variable format by the program. As such, it must be enclosed in parentheses and conform to the rules of FORTRAN; for example:

(8F10.0)

(12F6.0)

(6E12.3)

The program does <u>not</u> decode the format and therefore <u>cannot detect</u> an illegal format; illegal formats will cause the program to abort. 2. This history is input as a table of NPC points. Suppose, for example, the history appears as follows:



In this case, NPC is 7. The value of the acceleration at any time between two successive input time ordinates (t_4 and t_5 , say) is calculated by linear interpolation. NPC must be greater than 1. By convention, the first acceleration value must be associated with a time equal to 0. Time must always <u>increase</u> from time step to time step. Constant time over two consecutive time steps is an error condition. The time span covered by the NPC specifications must be greater than NTIME * DT

- 3. This is just a multiplying factor to scale the time history acceleration values provided below to amplify or reduce the acceleration intensity or to transform the acceleration into consistent units.
- 4. The direction angle is measured positively clockwise from the global Y direction.

- 5. The time span over which the time history analysis is carried out is given by NTIME * DT. Member forces and displacements are calculated after every DT seconds, ending up with NTIME values for each output component. The maximum of the NTIME values for each component is what is printed. Since explicit integration is used in computing the response, numerical instability problems are never encountered and the time increment may be any desired sampling value that is deemed fine enough to capture the maximum response values. One-tenth of the time period of the highest mode is usually a good recommended value; however, a larger value may give just as accurate a sampling if the contribution of the higher modes is small.
- 6. IHTYP defines the method that the program is to use in reading the time history input. If IHTYP is "U", the program expects to read pairs of time and associated history value according to the format SFMT; with this method of input HDT is ignored by the program.
 - If, IHTYP is "E", the program will read history values (only) at equal intervals along the t-axis, using the input format SFMT; HDT is the t axis spacing for history value input.
- 7. The damping is represented as a fraction of the critical damping; therefore, it must be less than 1.0.

10. LOAD CASE DEFINITION CARDS (215,9F5.0,2A6)

Load cases for the complete building are defined as a linear combination of the vertical loading conditions (I through IV), the lateral loading conditions (A and B), and the earthquake spectrum and time-history loading conditions. One card must be entered in this section for each different structural load case; the total number of building load cases is controlled by NLD (Section 2.b.). These data cards should not be supplied if NAT equals 1 (Section 2.b.).

Co1 umn	Note	Variable	Entry
1-5		M	Load case number
6-10		IXM	Absolute load condition code; EQ.1; The absolute values (signs ignored) of the forces and displacements from the load conditions are used in the formulation of a load case. Signs on the multipliers are not ignored EQ.0; No signs are ignored
11-15	(1)	XM	Multiplier for vertical load condition I
16-20			Multiplier for vertical load condition II
21-25			Multiplier for vertical load condition III
26-30			Multiplier for vertical load condition IV
31-35			Multiplier for lateral load condition A
36-40			Multiplier for lateral load condition B
41-45			Multiplier for dynamic loading l
46-50			Multiplier for dynamic loading 2
51-55			Multiplier for dynamic loading 3
56-67			Load case identification information

NOTES/

 If NAT (Section 2.b.) equals 0 or 2 (i.e. static analysis), dynamic loadings 1, 2, and 3 are inactive, any multipliers entered in the columns associated with these loadings will have a null effect on the load case.

If NAT equals 3 (i.e., static analysis with response spectrum analysis), all dynamic loading conditions are active as follows:

Dynamic loading 1 : Response spectrum combination by SRSS

Dynamic loading 2: Response spectrum combination by ABS

Dynamic loading 3: Response spectrum combination by CQC

If NAT equals 4 (i.e., static analysis with time-history analysis), only dynamic loading 3 is active and contain the response maxima from the time-history analysis.

11. LAST CARD

The last card in the input stream must be an end card to terminate execution.

Column Note Variable Entry
1-3 (1) ISTOP The word "END"

NOTES/

1. If this card is not there the program will "bomb".

CHAPTER VII: EXAMPLES

The following are a set of data cases compiled to demonstrate the capabilities of the CTABS80 computer program.

In order to limit the volume of the material presented here, only representative samples of the complete output produced by the program are included.

A. Example 1

(i) Description

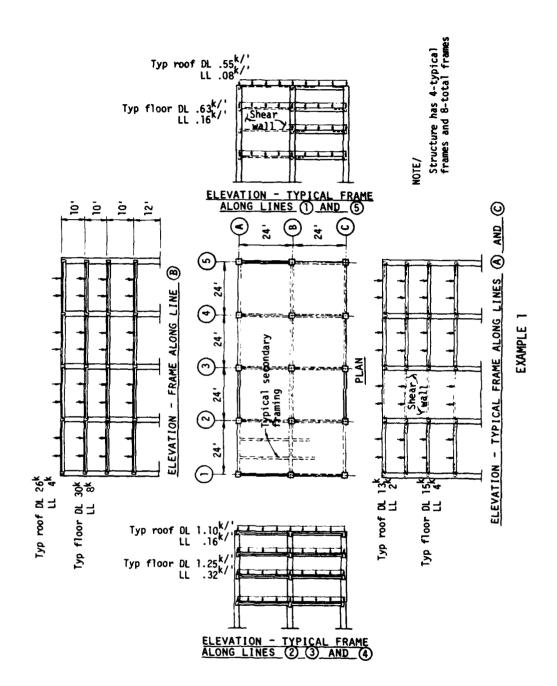
This is a four story structure consisting of a series of frame and shear walls. The structure is analyzed for dead and live loads and for lateral static seismic loads acting in the longitudinal and transverse directions of the structure. Time periods and mode shapes are evaluated.

(ii) Significant options of CTABS80 activated

- 1. Mass properties calculated automatically
- 2. Section properties calculated automatically
- 3. Automatic fixed-end force calculations
- 4. UBC lateral loads calculated automatically
- 5. Plotting
- 6. Static analysis, vertical and lateral
- 7. Stress output

(iii) Comments

The example demonstrates modeling of frames and shear walls with beam and column elements, shear walls being modeled as wide columns.

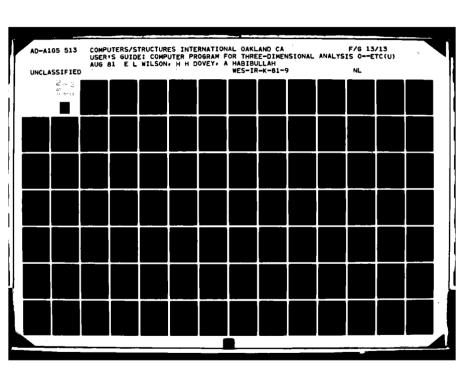


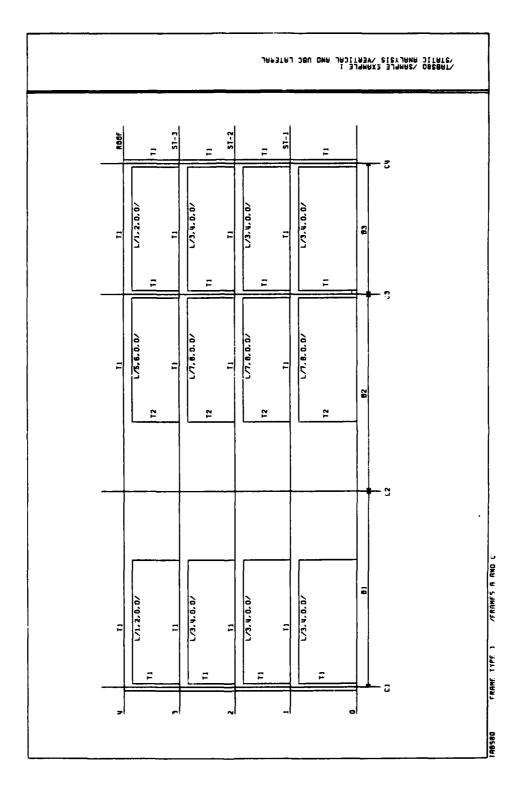
Computers/Structures International 4009 Webster Street

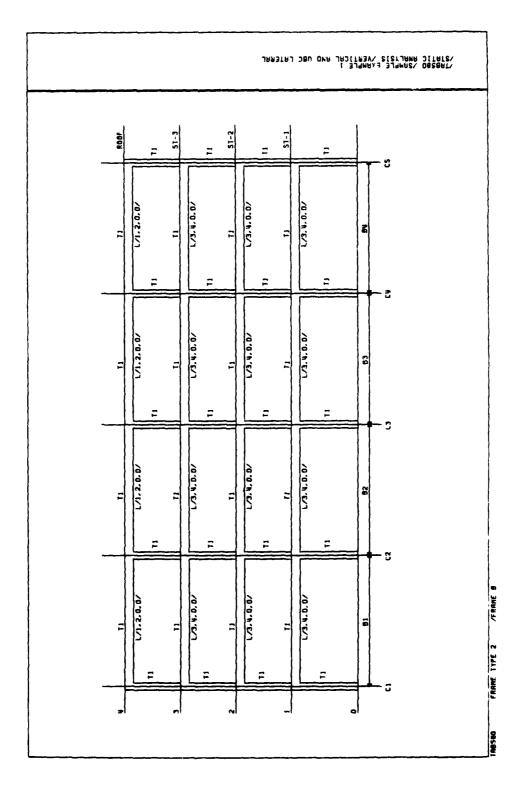
4009 Webster Street OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA 94609 (415) 655-9151

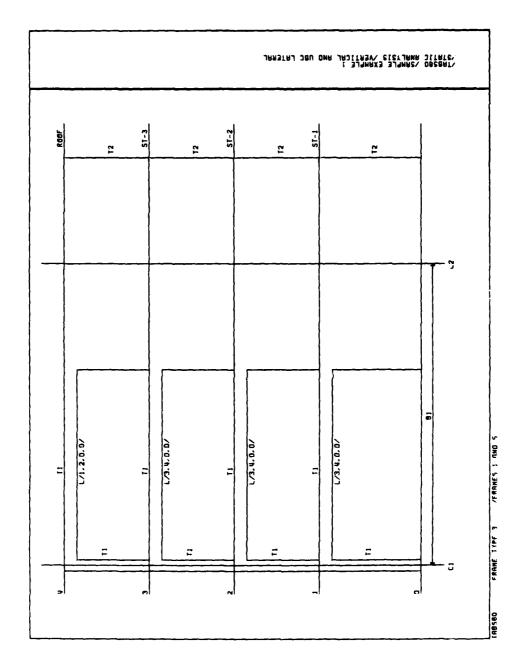
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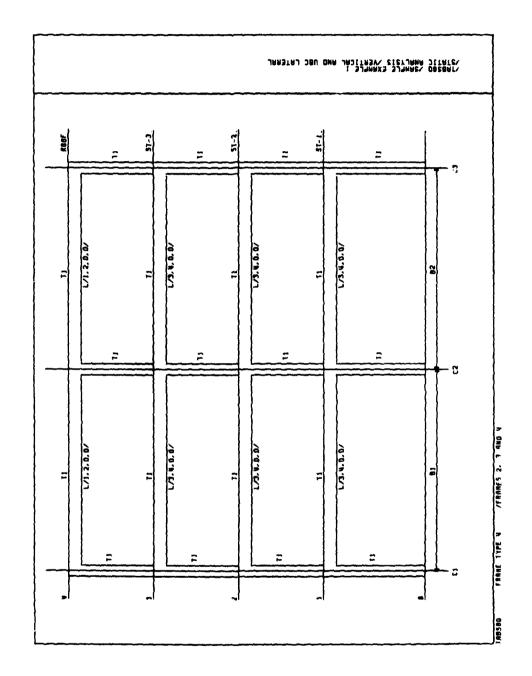
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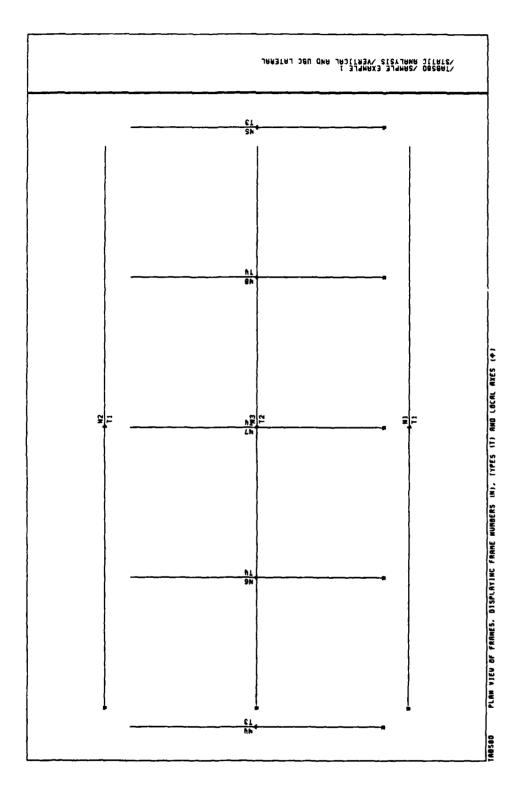












/FABSOG /SAPPLE EXAPPLE I VOC LATERAL	PACE 1 06/08/80	/IDBS80 /SAPPLE FRAFFLE . /Static dealysis /VEFILCAL And ubc lateral	12/80/90
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PAGE 12 04/09/81

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/fassa /sapple example 1 /sialic aralysis /veqlical	E EXAMPLE 15 /VEQTE	4	UBC LATERAL		PAGE 23 06/08/RC	/14858C	/TANSOO /SAMPLE EXAMPLE 1 /Static analysis /Yentical and uec lateral	EXARPLE S /VERTI	1 CAL AND	VBC LAT	ERAL				PACE 24 04/09/81	₹
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is/ casus	TERSOS SAMPLE EXAMPLE 1		LATERAL			PAGE 27 04/09/81	/1 AB \$80 /5 TA 7 IC	STABSGO SSAMPLE EXAMPLE 1 STABIC AMALYSIS (VERTICAL AND UBC LATERAL	AND UBC LAT	8 8 1			04/04/81
CULURN FO	FORCES AT LEVEL ST-L		48 4				COLUMN	FORCES AT LEVEL ST-2	T-Z IN FRANE 4	•			
			901	AXIAL	SHEAR		CULMM	1000	80110#	TOP NOMENT	AX I AL FORCE	SHEAR	
	1040 10114110N	ROMENT	MUNENT	FURCE	FORCE		₹~	ADENTIFICATION	36.77	29.86	-60.19	4.4	
2 ~	JOEAD LOAD	13.48	88. 22 5. 49	-81.19	8 8			ALIVE LOAD	7.85	6.22 10	, o	.0	
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	71-26137-16	•			,		•	ADEAD LUAD	-36.31	-29.71	-59.97		
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# T # J P	FUNCES AT LEVE	:									;	1931	H31
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Ī	IDEAT IF I CATION	#0.46 W		44.45	10.15	-17,28	-	/DEAD LOAD	-58.37		1.23	-1.57	-3.6
-	/DEAD LOAD	-54-11	00.41	7.46	- 9.50	-3.75	-	ALIVE LOAD	42.7	72	16-	02	?
	ALIVE LOAD	22		5	05	~:		/X-55.5741C	7.18	6.80	51.	79.	70
	77-58-15-10	5.81		.21	•	•	-	30.00	1	;	11.46	-17.04	-16.39
•		•	53.71	34.36	-11.32	-16.12	2	JDEAD LUAD	-65.03	2.5.	2.23	- 1.69	-3.56
~	/DEAD LOAD			7.47	•	-3.49	~	A IVE LOAU		92	10.	70-	20:
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STRESS TIPE - .20

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-14.36	-15.68	31.93	45.84	-60.88	/DEAD LUAD	~	-16.47	-16.96	33.26	58.75	-64.29	JUEAU LUAD	~
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-15.61	-14.43	31.85	60.12	-46.69	/DEAD LOAD	-	-20.00	-16.56	33.22	63.35	-59.73	/0EA0 L 0A0	-
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			HE +	ROOF IN FRAI	FORCES AT LEVEL ROOF IN FRAME A	9E A R				# ·	ST-3 IN FRAF	FORCES AT LEVEL ST-3 IN FRAME 4	36
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		200			ALISE FORCE				9	22.0	9.20	ATTAC COND	
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	02	-3.92	:	.09	1 1 1 L L OAO	~		0	-11.75	•	.07	/LIVE LOAD	~
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	-1.37	-1.99	3.27	0.35	/LIVE LOAD	_		-1.40	5.98	6.26	0.36	/LIVE COAD	
	-9.32	-18.54	12.31	36.88	/OEAO LOAO	_		-6. L6	-39.42	24.63	27.70	/DEAU LUAD	-
	FORCE	FORCE	HOMENT	HUMENT	IDENTIFICATION	8		FORCE	FORCE	LNSHOW	MORENT	IDENTIFICATION	8
	SHEAR	AXIAC	707	801 TOM	LOAD	COLM		SHEAR	AXIAL	104	801 TOM	LOAO	COLAN
			*	ROOF IN FRAI	FORCES AT LEVEL ROOF IN FRAME 4	COLUMN				- 3E	ST-3 IN FRAF	FORCES AT LEVEL ST-3 IN FRAME A	COLUPH
04/09/4			TERAL	IL AND USC LA	STATIC ANALYSIS /VERTICAL AND UBC LATERAL	/STATIC	14/60/40			TERAL	AND UNC LAI	/STATIC AMALYSIS /VERTICAL AND UNC LATERAL	/STATIC
P4GE 30					TABSBO /SAMPLE EXAMPLE 1	/T ABS80	PAGE 29					TABSED /SAMPLE EXAMPLE 1	/TA8580

UBC LATERAL
FRAPE
/I-SEISFIC /V-SEISFIC .0004.

	/74858 /51411	/fabsbo /sample frample i /static aralysis /vertical and	AL AND URC LATERAL	168AL			PAGE 68 04/09/81	/TABS80 /STATIC	/TABSBO /SAMPLE EXAMPLE 1 /Static Amalysis /Vertical amd ubc lateral	AL AND UBC LA	76841			PAGE 49 04/09/81
	COLUAN	FORCES AT LEVEL ST-2	ST-2 IN FRAME	4				COLUPN	FORCES AT LEVEL ST-3 IN FRANE	ST-3 IN FRA	ME A			
	E. 16.2	0 7 0 1	901 TOR	104	AX GAL	SHEAR		COL #1	1040	BOT TOR	è	AX 1 AL	SHEAD	
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		000 000		7				•	/ 1v6 : 040		•	**	ć	
		77146 1041) ·	24.1.2		<i>i</i> •	/K-56 [S.M.C.	-2774-31	114.		44.24	
	~ ~)	-224.39	115.41		02.01		~	/Y-SE15#IC	-121.05		8	61.0	
	•				}									
	•	/DEAD LGAD	3.32	2.47	-109.79	68		•	/DEAD LOAD	1.70	 	-71.91	37	
		ALIVE LOAD	۲.	.50	-20.07	• • • •		•	ALIVE LOAD	7.	.51	-12.04	15	
		/x-5£15#1C	-7.35	-5.90		1.56		_	/x-SEISPIC	-7.51	-6.42	<u>.</u> -		
	•	/Y-SE15#1C	~	25	• • •	.00		_	/V-SEISHIC	32	92*-	03	.00	
										;				
	•	/OFAB LOAD	1.10	-38.28	-57.18	*0.01		•	/DEAD LOAD	-35.21	- 31.50	-37.37	7.65	
	•	ALIVE LOAD	-10.4	-6.65	-0.74	2.30		•	ALIVE LOAD	-8-78	-9-68		\$0.2	
	•	/x-5E15A1C	-3.48	-2.23	-1.57	.67		•	/x-seishic	-1.55	-2.92	-1.02	?	
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	AC 25	FORCES AT LEVEL ST-2	ST-2 IN FRAME A	. • •				BEAR	FOCCES AT LEVEL ST-3 IN FRAME	ST-3 IN FRA	ME 4			
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	~	ALIVE LOAD	-20.49	19.25	69.6	-0.03	-3.45	~	ALIVE LOAD	-20.61	19.17	Z.6	90.5	-3.4
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	•	00 1 0 40 V	-46-03	27.15	17.19	-17.04	-17.16	-	/0640 LOAD	-45.33	78.42	47.41	-17.00	-17.75
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Continue	COLUAN	FORCES AT LEVEL RG	10F	4				SUPRAR	1 DF STORY /	SHEAR DISTRIBLE PRAFE	11 10M					
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	۰.	/x-5615mlC	-926-93	77.01	5				FRAME 2			2	00.0	00.0	0.00	2.18
Value Land	. ^	/Y-SE15F1C	49.74		3	:			FRAME 3			10	00.0	00.0	.00	1.77
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	_	ALIVE LOAD				57.7		2-15			10	00.	0.00	0.00	56.452	
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FORCES AT LEVEL RODE IN FRANCE A FORCES AT LEVEL RODE IN FRANCE A FORCES AT LEVEL RODE IN FRANCE A LUAD	•	/Y-SE15#1C	13	2.5					FRAME 3			~	0.00	0.00	15	4.7
FUNCES AT LEVEL ROOF IN FRAME A STEAM COULD CO.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.0	,								FRAME .		:	:				
Under Unde	;	CONTES AT 15 VEL B	2					1-15			į	1	6	9	195.67	92.9
Color	35 BH	101101						•	FRAME A			3.5		00.00	209,23	-8.28
LOD							FICHT		FRAME E		6.	3 8		00.00	5.78	00.0
Titication Title	•	0401	LEFT	3	NA C		SHEAR		F # 4.46 6				90.0	00.0	16.18	163.10
FRAME 15.00 0.00	E 2	FACAT 16 1 CAT 10%	PURENT	MOMENT	NO ME IN	3 H. 4.	-14-77		FRAPE 1				9	00.0	-16.18	215.47
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\$(i) i) iii iii iii iii iii iii iii iii i	• -		4.26	10.29	1.3		0.		FRAME 3		1:		00.0	0.00	12	 •
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## LOAD	~		î						FRANCE			.07	0.0	00.0	70.0	
SEISPIC -10.07 6.77 5.46 -2.96 -1.44 FRANE 32905 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00				41.06	41.62	-16.29	19:91				*	.01	0.00	0.0	41.	7.5
SEISFIC 4.32 5.2949 .4272 FRANE 12905 0.00 0.0016 FRANE 12905 0.00 0.0016 FRANE 12905 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	~			6.77	5.48	-2.96	***		C BAME 2		29	05	00.0	9	00.0	3.07
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COLUPA	STRESSES AT LEVEL	EL SI-1 IN FRAPE	FRAFE 4				COLUPA	STRESSES AT LEVEL ST-2 IN FRAPE 4	51-2	FRAPE 4			
1 10 0	CVO	BC1-8ENG		AXIAL	SHE 48		4 TOO	1040	801-8END	109-BEND	AXIAL	SHEAR	
2	IEEm? IE CATION	STRESS		STRESS	STRESS		2	IDENTIFICATION	STRESS	STRESS	STRESS	STRESS	
•	040 4 04307	234.49		31.1.24	-14.1		-	70540 1040	651.26	526.84	-236.30	-36.93	
•	970 - 971 - 17	41.64		46.46	76.1.		-	0401 1411	139.09	110.20	-19.15	-7.80	
• •	0000 2000						٠.	3145135-47	7.69	1.73	92	***	
	/1-5E 15#1C	-101.43	-22.10	6	7.5		٠.	/Y-SE15F1C	-68.91	****	7.09	3.55	
•												i	
`	706AD 1.0A0	79.7	74.	-594.21	90.		~	/OFAD LGAD	6.21	3.60	-439.35	31	
• ~	// ref 1.CAD	*		-107.55	13		~	ALIVE LOAD	1.02	.	-16.17	03	
. ~	3165195-17	4.6		00	- 1		~	/x-SE15#1C	4.03	3.66	93.	27	
• ~	/V-SE 15.P.C	- 120.00	-51.71	93.	04.4		~	/Y-S£15#1C	-124.34	-94.05	8	6.83	
•		!											
•	/BEAD LGAD	-234.46		-317.75	16.24		_	/CEAD LOAD	-643.14	-5.26.26	-235.44	36.60	
-	14 1VE 10AB	-41.45		-54-40	1.56		_	ALIVE 1000	-111.75		-39.01	<u>.</u> .	
• -	21 43 4 37 77		1		17		•	/x-5£15PIC	5.69		.28	=	
•	JI 4 3 1 3 7 4 7	101-		-8.0	1.14			/Y-SE 15 P 1C	16.89-		-7.69	2.55	
•				})						
46 4 P	STRESSES AT LEVEL	EL ST-1 IN FRAPE 4	FRAPE 4				REAP	SIRESSES AT LEVEL SI-2 IN FRAPE &	. 51-2 IN	FRAFE 4			
4 7 9	9401	1 1-8540		29-8640	A 1-SHEAR	# 1-SMEAR	46.48	רמאס	LT-BEND	_	SP-86 NO	LT-SHEAR	RI-SHEAR
3	ICENTIFICATION	SIRESS		STRESS	STRESS	S 7 R E 5 S	¥	ICENTIFICATION	STRESS	STRESS	STRESS	STRESS	STRESS
-	/EFAD 1 0AD	-885.95		752.36	-89.75	-96.02	~	JEEAU LOAD	-564.67		735.05	-41.45	-54.35
	AL LYE LCAD	- 191 - 06		163.37	-19.44	-20.06	-	ALIVE LOAD	-209.86		159.00	-19.64	->6.47
-	J(4) 35"A/			51.7	====	11.	-	/x-SE15F1C	-5.19		=:-	13	=
	/1-5615P1C	107.65	66.66	3.5	2.75	-2.75	-	/Y-SE15F1C	132.93		3.46	1.43	-3.43
												;	;
~	/0EAU 1040	-1129.75	878.52	752.84	-96-21	-89.56	~	/DEAD LCAD	-1000.12	951.37	735.66	94.69	2 3 1
~	7.1VE LOAD	-245.66		163.45	-20.89	-19.41	~	ALIVE LGAD	235 - 77			-60.36	
~	/x-5E15P1C	- 3.69		-13	~.	=	~	/x-SE15F1C	24.4-		-	7	
•				**	* 36	- 3 7.K	•	JATE ICAL	175.97		97°E+	7.43	7,001

COURT LUAD	/74858C /51411C	/famsac /sample example 1 /static analysis /vertical	ANG UNG LATERAL	ATEPAL.			PACE 3	/TABSB0 /STATIC	JTABSBO JSAPPLE EXAPPLE 1 JSTATIC ARALYSIS /VERTICAL ARG UBC LATERAL	AND UBC L	ATERAL			06/06
	Calura	STRESSES AT LEVEL		FRAFE				COLUPR	STRESSES AT LEVEL	MCCF Sh	FRAPE 4			
	1 100	0407	8C1-8EAD		AXIAL	SHEAR		COL PR	1.640	0C T-6END	TCP-BEND	AXIAL	SHEAR	
1,7186, 1200 1,244 1,442 -1,144	34	JEFNI JF JCAT 10N	STRESS		STRESS	STRE 5.5		T.	ICENT SFICATION	STRESS	37RE55	514155	STRESS	
	-	/CEAD LCAG	440.54		-154.75	-29.00		~	/DEAD LOAD	653.17	149.29	-72.80	-43.89	
1		/L 1ve LC40	112.66		-23.46	-7.00		_	ALIVE LCAD	112.43	93,36	-7.82	-6.44	
	~	/7-SE15F1C	7.73		97			-	/x-561591C	7.11	3.40	8 3	61:-	
7 / 7 / 7 / 7 / 7 / 7 / 7 / 7 / 7 / 7 /	_	71-56 15716	-69.45		4.67	3.90			/1-5E 15P1C	-70.44	-86.78	79.2	4.92	
	~	/CEAD LCAD	7.60	16.31	-201.02	•••		~	/DEAD LGAD	4.97	10.70	-139.01	65	
1-51 5 1-51 5 1-52	~	/L1VE LGAD	1.20	=	-46.14	06		~	ALIVE LGAD	1.60	1.71	-15.34	-10	
	~	/x-5615F1C	4.60	4.0	90.			• ^	/x-5k15p1C	\$.35	6.13	ខ	36	
1/10 1/2	~	/Y-SE 15" IC	-122.08	-104-13	00	01.7		~	/1-SE15F1C	-136-12	-156.26	99	4.15	
A-5615FIC	~	70faD 1.CaD	-481.35	-431.44	-154.14	28.57		~	/EFAD LEAD	-641-94	-137.50	-12.52	43.17	
1-5615FIC	~	/LIVE LCAD	-111.23	-110.12	-23.36	6.93		•	ALIVE LEAD	-110.62	-91.47	-7.7	6.32	
17-561571C	~	/x-SE15#1C	2.73	21.2				_	/x-5E15F1C	2.17	3.40	. 69	19	
STRESSES AT LEVEL 51-3 IN FRAPE 4 STRESSES AT LEVEL REGF IN FRAPE 4 STRESSES AT LEVEL REGF IN FRAPE 4 STRESS ST	-	77-SE 15P1C	-69.45	-54.63	14.67	3.40		_	/1-56 ISPIC	-10.44	-06.70	-2.02	4.92	
CENTIFICATION 11-8640 P1-8640	96 Ap	STRESSES AT LEVEL		FRAPE 4				14 38	STRESSES AT LEVEL	ACGF 13	FRAPE 4			
	46 4.8	1,540	1.1-8610	_	SP-8END	L.T.SHEAR	R1-5PEAR	1436	0407	LI-BEND	81-8END	SP-BEND	L T-SMEAR	RT - SPEAR
// 156 1040 -990.05 1057.11 731.32 -92.00 -93.77 1 // 106.04 104.30 100.90 694.10 -00.15 // 106.04 104.00 1	2	ICENTIFICATION	STREST		STRESS	STRESS	STRESS	2	SCHAFFE LCATION	STRESS	STRESS	STRESS	STRESS	STRESS
-205.72 234.77 160.50 -19.77 -20.54 1 /LIVE LOBO -101.00 115.40 02.07 -9.00 115.40 115.40 02.07 -9.00 115.40 115.40 02.07 -9.00 115.40 02.07 -9.00 115.40 02.07 02.30 115.40 02.07 02.30 115.40 115.40 02.07 02.30 115.40 02.07 02.30 115.40 02.07 02.30 115.40 02.07 02.30 115.40 02.07 02.30 115.40 02.07 02.30 115.40 02.07 02.30 115.40 02.07 02.30 115.40 02.30	-	/CE40 LGAD	-840.05		731.32	-92.00	-93.77	-	/CEAU LOAD	-760.30	1000.98	694.10	-10.15	-66.73
-5.65 -5.61 -16 -15 -15 1 7/F-5615FIG -4.45 -4.01 -5.2 -5.11 -1.22 -5.11 -5.24 -5.12 -5.13 -5.24 -5.14 -5.24 -5.24 -5.14 -5.24	~	1.17E LOAD	-205.72		160.58	-19.77	-20.54	-	/LIVE LGAD	-101.08	115.60	82.67	99.5-	-16.27
145.44 130.23 3.66 3.75 -3.75 1 /7-5E1SFIG 113.42 102.34 5.54 2.0E -1074.43 571.84 731.98 -94.24 -94.33 2 /4.195 1.0d -1023.10 744.60 695.51 -87.12 -237.53 22.82 160.71 -20.61 -196.99 2 /4.195 1.0d -117.86 98.57 82.25 -10.33 -237.53 153.44 -3.60 3.75 -		1x-5 : 15 P 1C	-5.69		•		\$1.	_	/X-SE(SP(C	\$4.45	10.1-	~~-	=:	=
-1674-43 571.84 731.98 -94.24 -91.53 2 /GEAD LOAD -1623.10 744-60 695.51 -87.12 -23.53 2 2 /LYE LOAD -117.86 98.57 82.25 -10.33 -23.41 -5.49 .14 -1.15 2 /LSE1STIC -4.01 -4.45 9.27 -1.11 -1.15 9.25 -10.33 13.23 135.23 135.23 135.24 -3.60 3.75 -3.75 2 /FSEISTIC 107.34 133.22 2 2.86	-	/Y-SE15P1C	145.44		3.60	3.75	-3.75	-	/Y-SE15F1C	113.42	102.34	5.54	2.00	-2.86
-237.5) 262.82 160.71 -20.61 -19.69 2 //196 10.00 -117.86 98.57 82.25 -10.33 -5.41 -5.49 11.3.42 -3.40 3.75 -23.75 2 //1961.517 102.34 113.42 -3.40 3.75 -3.75 2 //1961.517 102.34 113.42 -3.50 3.75 -3.75 2 //1961.517 102.34 113.42 -3.50	~		-1674.43	•	731.90	-94.24	-91.93	~	CEAD LOAD	-1623.10	,-	15.569	-87.12	-19.75
130.23 145.44 -3.46 3.75 -3.75 2 /1-5E1SPIC -4.01 -4.45 -5.54 2.46 3.75 -3.75 2 /1-5E1SPIC 102.34 113.42 -5.54 2.46	~		-237.53		160.71	19.07-	-19.69	~	ALIVE LOAD	-117.86		82.25	-10.33	-9.82
138-23 145-44 -3.60 3.75 -3.75 2 /V-SEISPIC 102.34 113.42 -5.54 2.86	~		-5.4		=	15	\$1.	~	/x-5E15P1C	10:4:		.22	=:	₹.
	~		130.23		-3.60	3.75	-3.75	~	/Y-SE15P1C	102.34		-5.54	7.86	-2.86

SHER SHEES S	/14858	/fagibe /sample example i /static analysis /vertical and	4 4 6	UBC LATERAL			PAGE 33	/148580 /S1411C	/Jabse /sample frample 1 /Sibitc analysis /verilcal and ubc lateral	. AND UBC LA	1684			PACE 34
Color Colo	COLUPE			FRAPE A				COLUPN	STRESSES AT LEVEL	1 N1 2-15	R17E 1			
CARD LEAD 17.51														
Contribution Cont	COL 73	1000	8C 1-8END	TCP-86ND	AXIAL	SMEAR			1401	6474	0000		4.575	
1,000	2	IGENTIFICATION	STRE 55		STRESS	STRESS			SCENT IS 100	ATRE SS	778577	71117	77 38 7 7	
	-	/0EAD LOAD	200.32	•	-297.92	-40.52		~	/DEAD . CAD	808.81	457.04	-220-21		
	-	/ IVE LCAD	70.45		-52.26	-4.6		-	ALIVE LOAD	188-16	148.74	-17.41	-10.53	
		78-5615716	96.06-	- 30.50	12.63	3.20		-	/x-56 15P1C	-14.39	-63.61	10.47		
	-	74-5615710	-4.19	-1.20	. 35	:		-	/Y-SE 15P1C	-3.64	-2.13	\$. 20	
	~	/0EAD LCAD	7.76	14.2-	-114.10	•		•	0707 07307	,	;	;	:	
	~	71.14F LCAD	-			5		٠,	Con Con	•	-1.39	-67.34	71:	
V-SEISTIC V-SE	~	73-5615710		74.				~	ALIVE LCAD	۶.	27	-11.14	.03	
	~	/Y-5e 5P C						~ •	/x-Selselc	- 341.06	202.10	5	95.85	
			•			90		~	/V-SE15F1C	-14.70	B. 79	00.	3.32	
1,115 10.00 1.51 1.00	^	/CLAD LCAD	23.22	19.55	-581.66	99-1-		•	0.0.	;	;	:	;	
	^	A.17E LO40	\$.39	95.0	-110-61			• •	010			77.16	7.6.	
	~	/1-SE15F1C	-114.22	- 56.68	-				71 TV LCAU	60.61		19.61		
CEGO LGDO	_	/T-5615#1C	**	2		:		٠.	71-75-157-15	-130.10	24.601-	78.6-	:	
			•		•			•	71-26 13 716	-5.54	-4.43	• .	. 31	
	•	/CEAD 10AU	-365.72	-924.78	-361.66	40-17		•	010.01307	***			;	
	•	/L 1 1 L GAO	-12.59	-174.60	-51.77			•	200		20.07		76.75	
The state 1 - 10 to 1 -	•	/x-5t 15F1C	-93.04	-70.10	7.68			•	71.15	-143.30	13.61	- 30.43		
STRESSES AT LEVEL ST-1 In Frame STRESS S	•	/Y-SE 15P1C	- 3.94					•	/x->r1>r1/	-61.90	- 39.49	.6.13	9:10	
The state of the field 1 - 0 - 0 1 -				•	•	:		•	71-2613616	99.7-		7	•	
	11 38	STRESSES AT LEVEL		FRAFE A				8 £ 8 H	STRESSES AT LEVEL	S1-2 IN F	ROFE A			
	***		•	;	;									
	4	10174714171			>7 - Bt NO	L T-SHEAR	RI-SHEAR	BEA1	1040	L.T-6EN0	#1-BENO		LT-SHEAR	A 1-SHEAR
	! -	/06 A0 1 GA0	20.00	218633	518(55	STRESS	STRESS	9	ICENT IF ICATION	STRESS	STRESS	STRESS	STRESS	STRESS
11.01 125.71 257.72 257.73 1 /1/18 [GAO	-	0101 0101	1117		464.03	-42.28	-102.73	-	/CEAD LCAD	-1249.28	1937-54	431.17	49.64-	-161.32
1,000 1,00	-	J. 47 - 37 - 47			11.67	-20.94	-23.43	-	ALIVE LCAD	- 299 . 18	362.03	23.62	-21.39	-23.05
	-	77-5615710	***	17.671	2.5	-	1.5		/x-se1sr10	175.59	176.22	3	4.40	-1.60
-1444.91 1414.44 666.09 -98.17 -66.83 2 /DEAD LOAD -1493.03 1381.72 670.69 -98.98 -98.98 -102.45 130.29 -98.98 -102.45 130.29 -98.98 -102.45 130.29 -98.98 -102.45 130.20 -98.98			•	•	:	:		-	//->E1571C		3.5	~	٥2.	۰.٠
-154-56 116-29 204-64 -22-10 2 /LIVE [DD -351-6) 128-76 207-17 -22-52 - 151-29 128-26 105-60 5.0 1 10 -22-52 - 151-20 128-26 105-60 5.0 1 10 -22-52 - 151-20 128-26 105-60 5.0 1 10 -22-52 - 151-20 128-26 105-60 5.0 1 10 -22-52 - 151-20 128-20 5.0 128-20	~ •	/CEAD LEAD	-1464.91	1414.44	60.449	-100-	-46.83	~	/CEAD 1040	-1493.03	1381.72	870.49	-98,98	10.48-
120.25 120.06 .C9 3.18 -3.18 2 /F-SEISPIC 171.90 165.60 3.19 4.47 4.19 4.15 4.15 4.15 4.15 4.15 4.15 4.15 4.15	•	ALIVE LUAD	-345.56	116.29	204.C4	-65.34	-22.10	~	ALIVE LOAD	-351.63	128.76	207.17	-77-57	-21.92
	` '	/X-54 57 C	120.75	120.06	Ş	3.18	-3.10	~	/F-SE1SF1C	171.90	165.60			, , , ,
-1916-36 1235-74 960-22 -101-48 -53-52 3 /CEAD (GAD -1471-23 1306-77 922-48 -99-68 -395-60 -39	•	71-26 136-17	3.13	2.13	5	:	=:	2	/Y-Sk 1 SP IC	7.39	7.15	=	٥.	
-359-86 47-02 45-77 -23-19 -24-20 3 /URE UAD -144-40 310-77 922-30 -35-30 66-27 97-20 23 -22-37 77-25-	•	/CEAD LCAD	-1516.16	1215.20	040		;	•		:	;	:	;	;
100.27 11.4 14.10 14.40 14.40 14.40 14.40 14.40 14.40 14.80	_	ALIVE LUAD	159.80	70.797	7400.00	- 101	77.75		/CEAD LOAD	-1471.23	1306.77	922.48	-99.66	-45.33
201	_	/X-5E15F1C	61.73	,			27.7.	۰,	ALIVE LCAU	- 34 B	2.016	250.23	-22.73	~
1. 12. 1.1. 4.4 4.1. 1.1.	•	/7-SE15F1C	7.			•			78-28-157-15	104.37		2.5	2.05	-3.02
				•	•	?	2	-	71-3613610		:		:	

/1888C /51811C	/fabsoc /sapple flapple /static analysis /wemtical and um	1 AND UBC L.	C LATERAL			PACE 35 06/08/80		/12858C /SAPPLE EXAPPLE 1 /SIBJIC ANALYSIS /VERTICAL AND UBC LATERAL	T AND UBC L	ATERAL			PACE 36 06/08/80
COLUTA	STRFSSES AT LEVEL S1-3		IN FRAPE A				COLUFA	STRESSES AT LEVEL ACOF IN FRAPE	1 8CDF 1N	FRAFE A			
17	LCENT IF ICAFIGA /CEAO LOBO /LIVE LOBO /LIVE LOBO /LIVE LOBO	8C1-8EFO S1AESS 544-65 544-64 150-43 -87-84	1CP-0END 57RESS 537.30 149.05 -69.93 -2.99	AX1AL SIRESS -143.59 -22.31 7.13	SHEAR STRESS -35.56 -9.37 4.44		4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1040 10640 1440 10640 1440 1144 1440 11541 1440 11541 1440 11541 1440 14541 14	9C1-8END STRESS 790.87 146.49 -104.34	10P-8END 51RESS PB3,24 117.64	517655 -66.86 -7.34 3.39	SHEAK STRESS -52.08 -8.27 7.41	
~~~ ~ ~ ~	/VERD LCAU // SE 15 P IC // SE 15 P IC // SE 15 P IC // SE 15 P IC // SE 15 P IC	160.15 -180.15 -7.86 31.44 8.32	-1.17 75.70 3.37 23.82 4.62	-55.61 -6.70 62 60 -47.74	62.26 62.26 64.2 64.2 64.2 64.2		NNNN	77-81-18-17-18-18-18-18-18-18-18-18-18-18-18-18-18-	-60.20 -20.71 -2.71 -2.71	-1.06 07 07 31 31	-26.47 -2.25 -2.25 61 -134.26 -15.67	1.43	
~ * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	77-56-1571C 67-71-16-16-16-16-16-16-16-16-16-16-16-16-16		73 -4-87 54 -557-80 56 -153.78 53 -49-96 73 -2-13 14 FRAPE A	-146.70 -146.70 -22.50 -4.61	36.91 9.68 1.53 1.53		m 4444 a w	/7-5615FIC -6.19 -7. /0640 LOAD -023.64 -543. //148 LOAD -023.64 -543. //148 LOAD -023.64 -543. //15815FIC -23.69 -33. SIRESSES AT LEVEL MCOF IN FRAPE A	-6.79 -155.09 -61.47 -61.47 -2.69	-7-91 -543-61 -128-27 -74-70 -3-24	-68.58 -7.63 -1.66	* **** * **** **	
* U	10ENTECATION 712 LCAD 712 LCAD 712 LCAD 712 LCAD 72 SEISTIC 77 SEISTIC	20000	81-8END 57RESS 1535-87 367-29 201-22 6-68	SP-56ND STRESS 926-13 220-65 62	LT-SHEAR STRESS -93.83 -21.19 5.30	81-5Ht AR 51RE 55 -101.10 -23.29 -5.30	# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #	10EN1F1CO 10EN1F1CO 10EN LCO 10EN	LT-8END STRESS -945-54 -134-84 171-56 7-43	143-51 143-51 190-56 190-56	SP-86N STRESS 695.45 118.55 -9.50	LT-SHEAR 51RE55 -79.88 -10.30 -79.8	RT-SHEAR STRESS -11-84 -4.74
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AGE 37

B. Example 2

(i) Description

This is a three story structure laterally braced with eccentrically braced frames in one direction and A-frames in the other direction.

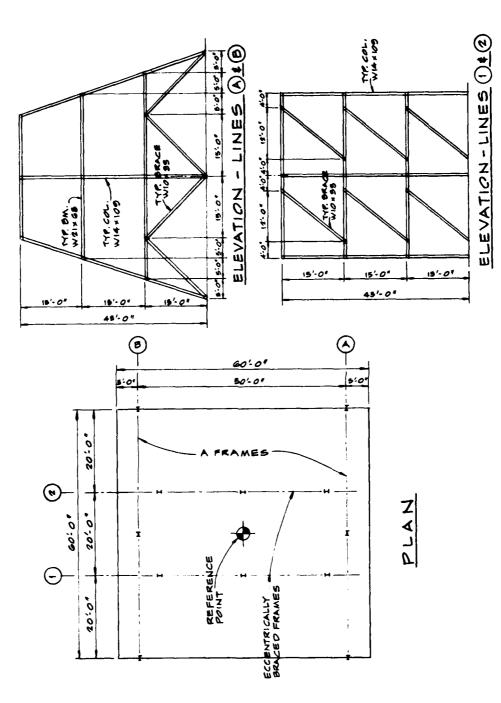
A lateral static wind load analysis of wind acting in two directions independently is implemented.

(ii) Significant options of CTABS80 activated

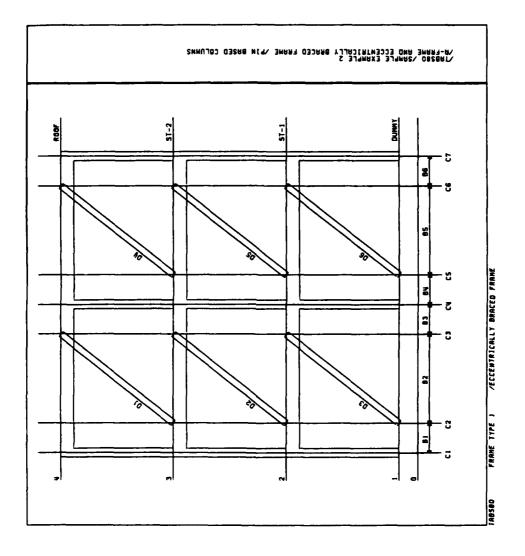
- 1. Bending diagonal element usage
- 2. Pin base modeling
- 3. Plotting
- 4. Static lateral load analysis

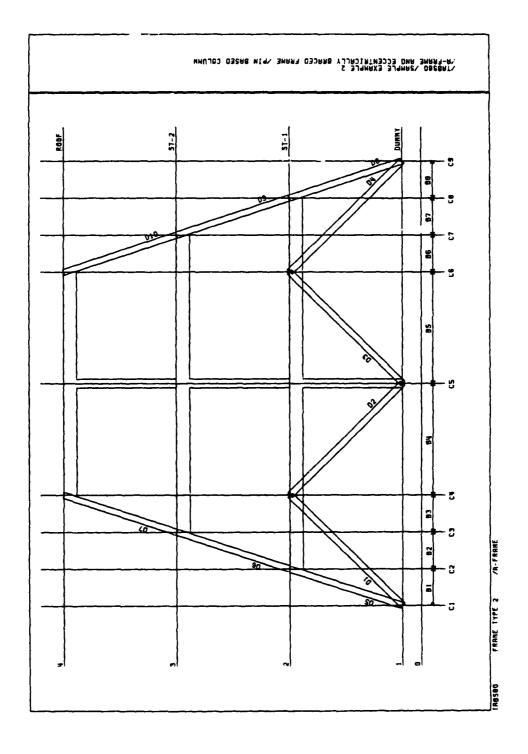
(iii) Comments

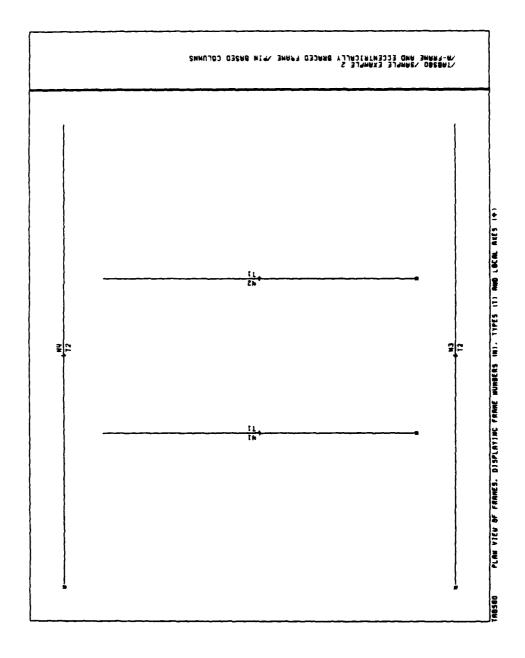
This example illustrates how the new diagonal element can be used to effectively model complex situations. Bending stiffness of the diagonal element allows inclined members to participate in the sturctural frame action.



EXAMPLE 2







//assac /sapple example 2 /a-frame and eccentrically deaced frafe /pin based cclumns	7666	/TABSBO /SAPPLE ETAMPLE 2 /A-FRAPE ANG ECCENTRICALLY BRACEO FRAPE /PIN BASEO CCLUPMS	CENTRICALLY B	NACEO FRAME /	100 03598 NJ4	Saeu	946E 2 04/06/80
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35

/TABS80	/TABSBO /SAMPLE EXAMPLE 2 /a-frame and eccemtrically braced		# /PIN •	FRAME /PIN BASED COLUMNS		PAGE 13 04/16/81	/TABS 80 /A-FRARE	/JABSBO /SAMPLE ERAPPLE 2 /A-FRAME AND ECCENTRICALLY BRACED FRAME /PIW BASED COLUMNS	2 LY BRACED FRA	ME /PI' BA	ISED COLUMNS		PAGE 11
D [460M4	DIAGONAL FORCES AT LEVEL ST-1 IN		JA-FRANE AT LINE	1 3417			COLUMN	FORCES AT LEVEL ST-2 IN /A-FRAME AT LINE	ST-2 IN /4-	FRAME AT L	. INE 8		
0 0 0 0	LUAD 1DENTJF1CAT1ON /b.lwb-x /b.lwb-x	501109 5.97 0.00	TOP TORENT 17.11	AX1AL FORCE -11.05	SHEAR FORCE 12		COLM #0 **	LUAD 1DENT 1F 1 CAT 1 ON 7 M 1 ND-X 7 M 1 ND-Y	80710H HONEWT -1172.14	10P HOMENT -980.53	AX FORCE 0.00	SHEAR FORCE 13.55	
STORY SHEAR	SHEAR /		OVD		COMO E TEOMS	/	96 43	FORCES AT LEVEL ST-2 IN /A-FRANE AT LINE B	ST-2 IN /A-	FRAME AT L	INE .		
		- 00	0.00	N 00.00	35.00	• 0	# 9 ° °	LOAD 1DENTIFICATION /wind-x /wind-y	LEFT HOMENT 435.29 0.00	RICHT PUMENT -114.44 0.00	SPAN HOMENT 274.06 0.00	LEFT SHEAR 5.35	8 I GHT SME A 8 -5.35
							••	/u 1 n0 - x /u 1 n0 - y	114.44	00.0	-347.76	5.35	-5.35
							~ ~	/w1M0-x /w1M0-Y	000.0	114.41	347.70	5.35	-5.35
							••	7 = 1 MD - X	-114.44	435.29	-274.84	5.35	-5.35
							DIACONAL	DIACONAL FORCES AT LEVEL ST-2 IN JA-FRAME AT LINE	SI-2 IN /A-	FRANE AT L			
							9 1 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	LOAD JDEWIFICATION /wind-x /wind-y	80110n MDMENT -222.36 0.00	10F #03EN -249.83	4X 14 FORCE 10.64	SHE AR FORCE 2.49	
							••	/w 1 NO- X / w 1 NO- Y	-222.36	-249.83	10.00	60.0	
							STORY SHEAR		/		C0M01110MS-		/

/7 AB S 8 0	/fabsoc /sample example ? /a-ftame and eccempalcally ora	BRACED FRI	AME /P1% B	CED FRANE /PIN BASED COLUMNS		PAGE 13 04/16/81	/1 ab580 /A-FRANÉ	JIBSSO JSAMPLE ENAMPLE 2 /a-frame and eccemtrically braced frame /pim based columns	BRACED FRAM	IE /PIN BASE	D COLUMNS		PACE 16 04/16/81
COLUAN	FORCES AT LEVEL HOOF		IN /A-FRAME AT LINE	LINE .			LATERAL	LATERAL FRAME DISPLACEMENTS IN /E-FRAME AT LINE	15 IN /E-FRA		~		
COLPN NO S S	LDAD 10ENTIFICATION /NINO-X /NINO-Y	#0110# FOREXT -124.39	10# PO4EN1 -037.17	AX1AL FORCE .00	SHEAR FURCE 7.97 0.00		LEVEL ROOF ST-2 ST-1 DUMMY	X-0w1w/ 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000	Velno-Y 115943 009358 053977 000000				
#£ 4P	FORCES AT LEVEL ROOF		IN JA-FRANE AT LINE B	. 3417									
40,,	LOAD IDENTIFICATION /b.IMD-X /w.IMD-Y	LEFT POMENT 209.57 0.00	# 1 GHT # 471.16	5PAN POMENT -132.45	LEFT SHEAR 3.96 0.00	816H1 5M6 AR -3.96 0.00	/TABSB0 /	// ASSO /SAMPLE EXAMPLE ? A-FRAME AND ECCENTRICALLY BRACED FRAME /PIN BASED COLUMNS	BRACEO FRAMI	E /PIN BASEC	D COLUMNS		PAGE 17 04/16/81
~ ~	x-0#1#/	474.48	209.57	132.45	3.96	-3.96	COLUMN	FORCES AT LEVEL DURAY IN JE-FRANE AT LINE	JURRY IN JE-F	RAME AT LIN	£ 2		
01 ACONA	DIACOMAL FORCES AT LEVEL ROOF		IN /A-FRAME AT LINE B	LINE B			COLPN	1040 106N11F1CATION 141NO-X	BOT TOR MORENT 0.00	100 100 0.00	AX [AL FORCE 0.00 13.06	SHEAR FORCE 0.00	
910	LOAD 15ENTIFICATION 76 IND-X	801 TON MORENT -185.16	TOF PORENT -209.57	AK EAL FORCE 4.87	SMEAR FORCE 2.08		- ~	X-0414/	000	000	0.00	0.00	
~ 9	V-ONIN/	0.00	82-	•	8 8 8		, "	X-0M1H/	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
2	/w1x0-v	8.0	0.0		3		••	X-0M1H/	88	0.00	0.00	86.0	
STOUT SHEAR			11 000	COND 1 1 10	N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	00.00	•	X-0414/	0.00	00.0	24.61	0000	
	-		į				•	X-0414/	00.0	88	000		
FRAME NO STRESS TIPE-	NO						. ~ ~	A-QN1 M/ X-QN1 M/	0.0	0.00	0.00	00.00	

STORY SHEAR

/ TAB 500 / A-FRAM	/Tabsoc /Sample example 2 /a-frame and eccemtrically braced frame /pim based columns	2 LY BRACED FRL	ARE /PIN B!	15ED COLUMNS		PAGE 18 04/16/81	/f 48580 /4-FRAM	//absec /sample example ? /a-frame and eccempically braced frame /pim based columns	BRACED FRA	AE /PIN BA	SED COLUANS		PAGE 20 04/16/81
CUL UMB	FORCES AT LEVEL ST-1		IN /E-FRANC AT LINE	. INE 2			COLUMN	FORCES AT LEVEL ST-2 IN /E-FRAME AT LINE	11-2 IN /E-	FRAME AT L	INE 2		
NO 1000	LOAO 10ENTIFICATION /MINO-X /bino-Y	801 ton 804 ERT 0.00	10F FORENT 0.00	AX141 FORCE 0.00 13.06	SHEAU FURCE 0.00		00 NO	LDAD 10ENTIFICATION /WIND-X /WIND-Y	00110H MOMENT 0.00	TOP POMENT 0.00 -100.28	AXIAL FORCE 0.00 4.02	SHEAR FURCE 0.00 1.23	
••	/h 1M0-x / h 1M0-Y		0.00	0.00	0.00		••	X-0M1H/	00.0	0.00	0.00	3.31	
~~	X-110-Y	000	0.00	91.00	1.30		~ ~	/w1M0-x /w1M0-Y	0.00	00.00	0.00	0.00	
1E A R	FORCES AT LEVEL ST-1		IN /E-FRAME AT LINE 2	116 2			9E A M	FORCES AT LEVEL ST-2 IN /E-FRANE AT LINE 2	T-2 (N /E-	FRAME AT L	1NE 2		
# 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	LOAD IDENTIFICATION /wind-x /wing-y	LEFT MOMENT 0.00 172.99	FUMENT U.00 163.45	5 P A N O 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	LEFT SHEAR 0.00	R16MT SMEAR 0.00	BEAN NO 1	LDAD 10ENT1F1CATION /WIND-X /WINO-Y	LEFT MOMENT 0.00 120.74	R1CHT AOMENT 0.00 85.65	SPAN HOMENT 0.00 17.55	LEFT SHEAR 0.00 5.05	RIGHT SHEAR 0.00
~ ~	X-041 H/	0.00	0.00	0.00	-3.05	3.05	~~	X-0N1#/	0.00	0.00	35.33	0.00	0.00
	/ h I NO - X / h I NO - Y	0.00	350.09	00.0	0.00	0.00	~~	/# INO-X	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.76	9.76
••	/# IND-X /# IND-Y	56.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	••	/ H I NO - X	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.00	0.00
**	/*!MD-X /#!MD-Y	0.00	0.00	30.00	-1.50	3.50	**	/# 1 MD-X	0.00	0.00	4.51	0.00	0.00
• •	/ # 1 ND - X	30.00	351.70	00.0	0.00	-16.02	• •	/ - IMD - x / h IMD - Y	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.00	9.00
UI ACONAL	UI ACONAL FORCES AT LEVEL ST-1		IN /E-FRANE AT LINE	INE 2			DIACONAL	DIACONAL FORCES AT LEVEL ST-2 IN /E-FRAME AT LINE	1-2 IN /E-	FRAME AT L	1NE 2		
01A6 80 13	LOAD 1EENT IF 1CATION /h1N0-X /h1N0-Y	#0110# #0#ENT 0.00	10P MDAENT 0.00 -23.32	AX1AL FURCE 0.00 24.74	SHEAR 0.00 1.00		014C NO 2	LUAD IDENTIFICATION /HIND-X /HIND-Y	801 TON MOMENT 0.00 -12.93	10F ROMENT 0.00 -19.10	AKIAL FORCE 0.00	SHEAR FORCE 0.00	
••	X-0414/	000	0.00	25.07	90.00		**	A-041#/ X-041#/	0.00	00.0	13.96	0.00	

STORY SHEAR

STURY SHEAR

COLUMN	FORCES AT LEVEL ROOF	=	347 (14 38463-34											
				,			SUPPART	SUPPARY OF STORY SHEAR DISTRIBUTION	015781BUT10W					
COL RN	1040	ROTTOR	100	AXIAL	SHEAR									
	10E 411F1CATION /wing-x	MOMENT 0.00	107ENT	708CE 0.00	0.00		10	/FRAME LOCATION/	1 /	=	II III IV		•	*
	7-0414/	36.08-	-13.63	ç.	8 2.		PERM	ZE-FRAME AT LINE	~	9.00	00.0	0,00	00.00	0.00
	1 - Qui n /	-131.54	11:11-	-7.03				/A-FRAME AT LINE	0.00	00.0	0.0	0.00	00.0	0.0
٠.	X 10X14/	00.0	00.00	0.00	0.00		2-15	/E-FRAME AT LINE	~	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	35.00
			20.86.1.	3.6	:				00.0	0.0	0.00	0.0	35.00	0.00
86 A P	FORCES AT LEVEL ROOF	5	/E-FRAME AT LINE	- INE 2			2-15	/E-FRAME AT LINE	00.00	000	00.00	0.00	0.00	25.00
MEAN L	LOAD 10ENT1F1CAT1ON /b1ND-x	LEFT MOMENT 0.00	RIGHT TOMENT 0.00	SPAN PONENT 0.00	LEFT SHEAR 0.00	RICHT SHEAR 0.00	R00F	¥ :	. ~	8	000		00.0	95.0
	/# 1MD-Y	\$1.30	-30.76	26.07	23	€.		JA-FRAME AT LINE	-	0.0	0.00	0.00	15.00	0.00
~ ~	/# [M0-X /# IND-Y	30.00	0.00	47.74	0.00	0.00								
~ -	X-001 4/	00.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	/1 4858/	A SAMPLE EXAPPLE	~				PAGE	\$2
	7+1M0-x	8.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00	/A-FRA	/A-FRAME AND ECCENTRICALLY BRACED FRAME /FIM BASED COLUMNS	LLY BRACED FRAME	V 114 8	SED COLUMN	~	8	10/91/50
•			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	20-12-	•	•	TIME L	TIME LOG (SECONDS)						
* *	/# IMD-7	0.00	-63.77	35.26	0.00	0.00	FORM	FORM FRAPE STIFFNESSES						
••	/# IND-X /# IND-Y	103.56	150.54	0.00	0.00	00.0	MODE SI	SOLVE STATIC LUMB UNISS	CIES	7007				
CONAL	DIACONAL FORCES AT LEVEL ROOF	=	/E-FRAME AT LINE	LINE 2			TOTAL	101AL TIME						
	LUAD	BOT TOR	104	AKIAL	SHEAR									
g	CENT FICATION	1010 0.00 10.00	0.00	00.0	0.00									
•	X-(m) 4/	0.0	0.00	00.00	00.00									
	/#1M0-Y	-17.22	-19.79		91.									

STRESS TIPE . 29

C. Example 3

(i) Description

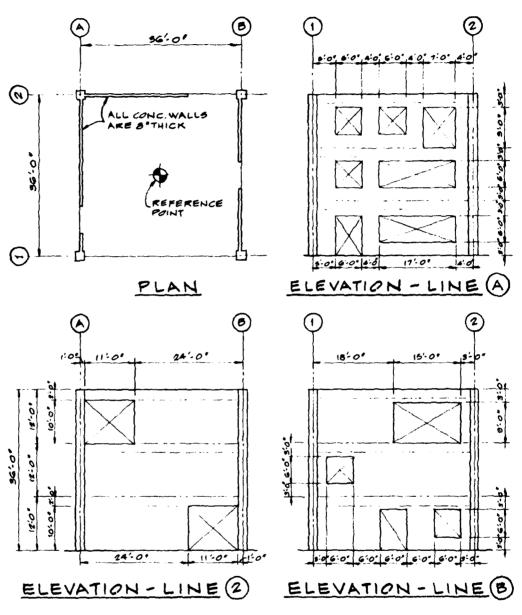
This three story building has complex shear wall framing on three of the four sides of the structure. The fourth side is open. The structure is analyzed for lateral seismic loads in two directions. Time periods and mode shapes are evaluated.

(ii) Significant options of CTABS80 activated

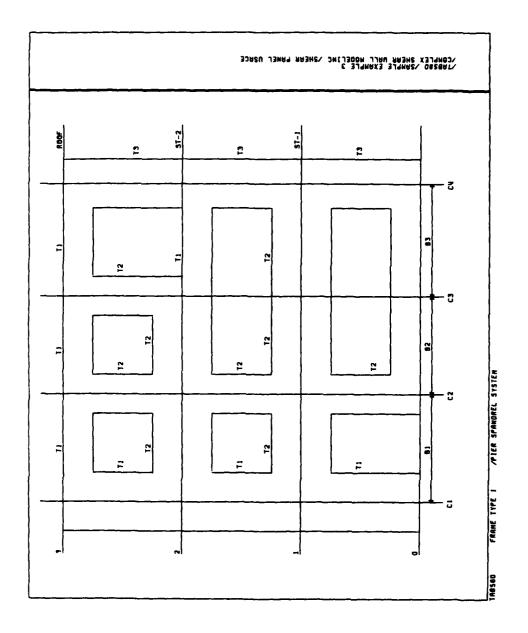
- 1. Mass properties calculated automatically
- 2. Section properties calculated automatically
- 3. Shear panel usage
- 4. UBC loads calculated automatically
- 5. Plotting
- 6. Static lateral load analysis

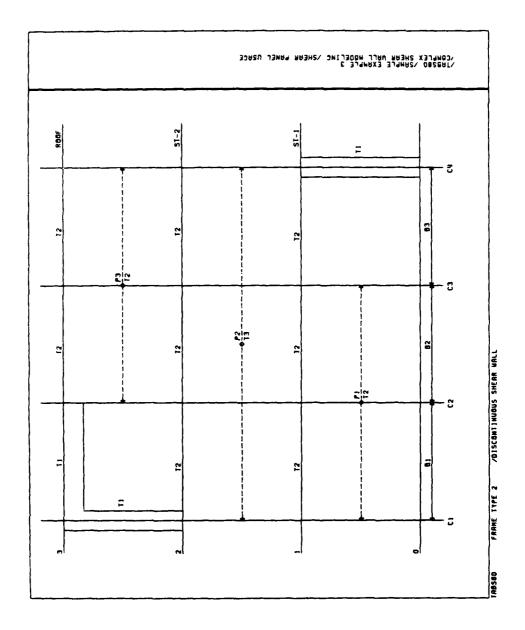
(iii) Comments

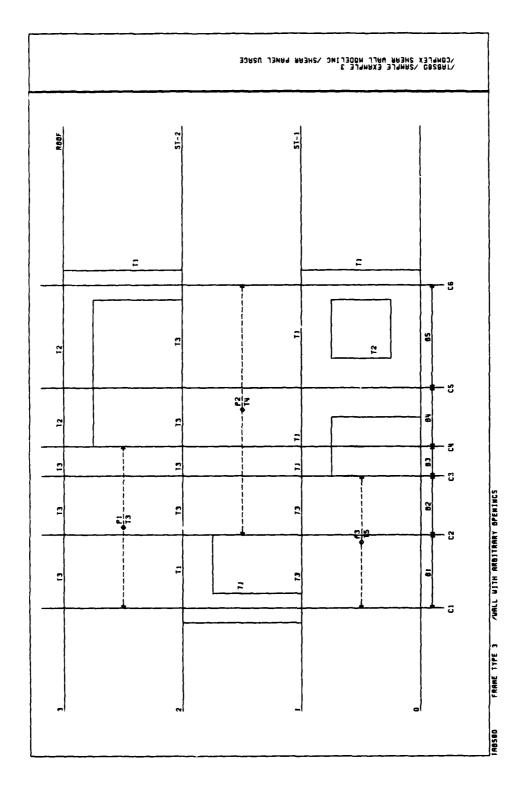
This example demonstrates modeling of complex shear wall systems. Discontinuous shear walls and shear walls with arbitrarily located openings can very effectively be modeled as shown in this example.



EXAMPLE 3







/TABSBO /SAMPLE EXAMPLE 3 /Complex Swear able 13mc /Shear Panel Usage 06/0	19/60	/TABSSO /SAMPLE EXAMPLE 3 /COMPLEX SWEAR WALL MODELING /SWEAR PAWEL USAGE	E EXAMPLE IN MALE	LING /SHEAR	PANEL USAGE		PAGE 2 06/09/80
TOTAL MANBER OF STORIES IN STRUCTURE		NUMBER OF MASS SECREMENTS.	S SECRENTS-			1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
MURBER OF DIFFERENT FRAMES IN STRUCTURE	•	NASS SCALE PAG	¥0.3				
TOTAL NUMBER OF FRAMES IN STRUCTURE	•		SECRENT (COORDINATES OF	DF CENTER	DIMENSIONS OF SECRENT	SEGNENT Y
total wunder of structural loso cases		ארשוניו ר	260.00	0.00	0.00	34.00	36.00
TYPE OF ANALYSIS				721120			
MUMBER OF MODES CONSIDERED	-	CALCULATED STORT MASS FROFERITES	ORT MASS			6. 07	
LATERAL STORY TRANSLATION COOF		RASS HOMENT OF INERTIA	F INERTIA-			1744.1	
EXECUTION MODE		Y-ORDINATE OF CENTER OF MASS	CENTER OF	MASS		0.00	
FRANE JOINT RIGID LUNE HODIFICATION CODE							
FRAME JOINT DISPLACEMENT PRINT FLAC			3 10 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11				PAGE 3
USC LATERAL SEISMIC FORCE CODE		/TABSBO /SAMPLE EXAMPLE / SMEAR PAMEL USAGE /COMPLEX SMEAR WALL MODELING /SMEAR PAMEL USAGE	A MALL #60	ELING ISHEA	PANEL USAGE		
NUMBER OF STORY MASS PATTERNS			Tro , to				
S AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPE		STRUCTURAL STORY DATA			:	W. BOTh	
CONVERSION DATA FOR STRESSES		LEVEL MASS RDOF ST-2 ST-1	MASS TYPE	ME I CHT 12.00 0. 12.00 0. 12.00 0.	iii		
FORCE CONVERSION FACTOR————————————————————————————————————		STRUCTURAL MASS BATA	ASS BATA .	:			
		9	MASS	ī	X	£ 6	
			\$.078	1746.1	000		
		7-5	4.075 4.075	1.44.1	0.0	00.0	
		STRUCTURAL LATERAL LOAD CONDITION A	ATERAL LOA	M01110M0 0	:		
		T E WEL	¥	44		~ 00°0	
		#00#	0.00	8 6	900	0,00	
		21-2	00.0	8	00.0	00.0	
		STRUCTURAL	LATERAL LO	STRUCTURAL LATERAL LOAD COMDITION B	:		
		19481	×	£4	1 0.0 10.0	» 0° 0	
		× 100	999	88	00.0	000	
		•					

FIRESEQ FAMPLE EXAMPLE 3 C SCHEAR PAMEL USAGE		PAGE 102 04/09/81	/TABSBO /SAMPLE EXAMPLE 3 /COMPLEX SMEAR WALL MOUELING /SHEAR PANEL USAGE	IEAR PANEL USAGE
COMPLEX STREET BILL TOTAL TOTA			LEVEL 1 2 3	
JPIER SPANOREL SYSTEM			51-2 2 2 1	
FRAME IDENTIFICATION NUMBER			S1-1 5 5 5	
AURGE OF COLUPY LINES IN FRANCE	. ~ ~		TOTAL VERTICAL LOAD APPLIED ON FRANE LEVEL-6Y-LEVEL	FRAME LEVEL-MY-LEVEL
NUMBER OF BEAR PROPERIES	~ 0		TEVEL/VERTICAL LOAD COND	/0NO2
MURBER OF BEAR SCAN LOADING PATTERNS	. •		11 1 01	>
MINER OF PAREL ELEKENS IN FRANK	0 (00.0 00.0
MUSBER OF DIAGONAL ELEMENTS IN FRANE	5 6		51-2 0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
FRANE PEN PLOT FLAG	. 0			
			FRANE NO	
EAY 5107HS 10.00 11.50				
51LL DEF 1V5 3.00 3.00				
CULUMM SECTION PROPERTY DATA				
1 0.00 432000.0 .402€.01 .12:E+02	Av 4 3.35 6.00 2.23 4.00 2.79 5.00			

7 44 1.64 00.0

3.00

.50 3.00 .50 3.00

4FAM SECTION PROPERTY DATA
10 0.000 432000.0 .151E+01 4.00
- 1 0.000 432000.0 0.

TEASOO /SARPLE EXAMPLE 3 /COMPLEX SHEAR WALL MORELING /SHEAR PAWEL USAGE	PAGE 104 04/09/81	/TABSBO /SAMPLE EXAMPLE 3 /COMPLEX SMEAR ball MODELING /SHEAR PANEL USAGE
		16 VE 1 2 3
/DISCOMTINUOUS SWEAR WALL		2 2 2 2-15
PRAME IOENTIFICATION NUMBER		57-1 2 2 2
WURER OF COLORY LEVELS IN FRANCE		IMPUT ANC/OR GENERATED SHEAR PAWEL DATA
MUNDER OF BEAM PROPERTIES		PANEL LEVEL FIRST LAST COLUMN
MAKING POINT LOADS IN ANY SPAN LOADING		~ -
MUSEER OF DIAGONAL ELEMENTS IN FRANK		2 2 2
STORY CONNECTIVITY CODE		TOTAL VERTICAL LOAD APPLIED ON FRANE LEVEL-BT-LEVEL
947 WIDIPS 12.00 12.00 12.00		1

MEAR SECTION PROPERTY DATA

0.000 432000.0 .6678.00 4.00 .50 2.00 0.00 1.67 1.00 0.00 432000.0 1.008.07 4.00 .50 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00

0.000 432000.0 .400E-01 .131E-01 3.33 2.00 2.00 0.000 432000.0 .161E-02 .772E-03 13.40 24.00 -67 0.000 432000.0 .241E-02 .260E-04 20.10 36.00 .67

COLUMN SECTION PROPERTY DATA

0.00

5111 DEPTHS 0.00

INPUT/GENERATED COLUMN LOCATIONS

LEVEL

INPUT/GENERATED BEAM LOCATIONS

ANTA LASS CULUMN 34 5 6 7 9 0000 0000 0000 0000 X2 X2 X2 10000 10000 10000	/fassoo /sample example ; /complex smean wall model;	/fabsdo /saple example 3 /complex swear wall modeling /swear	AR PAMEL USAGE			**	PACE 104 04/09/81	/TABSOO /SAMPLE EXAMPLE 3 /COMPLEX SMEAR WALL MODFLING /SMEAR PAMEL USAGE	HEAR WALL	IMPLE 3 . MODFLING	/SHEAR P.	WEL USAGE		PAGE 107 04/09/81
Tension		NGS							, 20 03140	0.7420	,			
1				•					20 03.4	11.00.110	ê			
100 10 10 10 10 10 10 1		FRAME		•				ונאנו	~ 1					
STOOK 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		PRAME PAGE		~ (
1000 10.00 10.50				٠.				100	_	~ ~				
THE FRANCE	-	C PATTERNS		^ (_					
1		SPAN LOAD	1 MG	•				21-1	_	-				
IMPUT AND / OR GREEN FOR PANEL DATA 10		PRARE		_										
10.00 10.3		S IN FRAME		۰				CACA TURNI	A CEREBO	TCO CHC AN				
100 10.00	٠			•							1			
3.00 6.00 10.50 3.00 6.00 10.50 1.00 6.00 0.00 1.00 6.00 0.00	!			•				PAMEL	1.EV		F 14 S T	LAST	CULUM	
1,000 0,000 10,3								-		, ~	; -	, "		
1.000 6.00 10.50 1.000 0.00 3.00 1.01 1.01 1.01 1.01 1.01 1.01 1.01								~		~	~	•	•	
1006-07 1.006 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.0		3.00	6.00	10.50				n		_		~	•	
Tempore		00.0	9					TUTAL VERTI	CAL LOAD	APPLIED	IN FRAME L	EVEL-87-LI	EVEL	
1006-07 1.1506-01 1.67 3.00 0.00		;	3					7 1383 1	ı		41.00			
## 150E-01 1.50E-02 1.10E-02 1.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.	Ž							01		1				
								8008	00.0	0	ć	6		
		4	-	4		-		21-S	9		000	00.0		
1100F-02 -110E-04 15.00 0.00 FRANE NO.* 3 10.00 0.00 0.00 17 17 17 17 17 17 17		. 400E +01	. 120f +01	1.67		000		ST-1	0.0		0.00	8		
-100E-02 -110E-04 15.00 0.00 FRANE WO." 3 -100E-02 -100E-03 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00		. 120F +02	.3266.03	10.00		0.0								
1006-07		.1806 + 02	-1 10£ · 04	15.00		0.0		FRAME NO."	e					
11006-07 4.00 .50 3.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.		70.3001.	.1601.03		0.00	0.00			60.					
1 K C 00	4													
01 4.00 .50 3.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.		-					-							
-01 4-00 -50 3-00 0-00 1-67 0-00 // 148580 /547PLE EXAMPLE 3 -07 4-00 -50 0-00 0-09 0-00 0-00 // COMPLEX SHEAR MALL MODELING /SHEAR PANEL USAGE FRAME FRAME PRINT		. 100£ .07					00.00							
FRAME LOCATION DATA FRAME LOCATION DATA FRAME FRAME PRINT NO TYPE CODE 1 1 0 -18.00 0.00 -18.00 10.00 2 2 0 0.00 18.00 10.00 18.00 3 3 0 14.00 10.00 10.00		1005-07					0.0			•				
FRAME LOCATION DATA FRAME FRAME FRAME FRAME NO TYPE COLO 1 TYPE 1							3	/COMPLEX SHEA	AR KALL ,	100EL1MG /	SHEAR PAN	IL USAGE		04/00/01
FRAME FRAME FRAME FRAME VI X2 V2 V2 V2 V2 V2 V2 V2	- 5	110NS						FRAME LOCATIO	ATAG WO					
FRAME FRAME FRAME PRINT X2 Y2 NO TYPE CODE X1 Y1 X2 Y2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	•													
1 1 0 -18.00 0.00 -18.00 10.00 1 2 2 0 0.00 18.00 18.00 1 3 3 0 0.00 18.00 10.00	•	_						FRAME FRAME !	PRINT CODE	ı x	1	2	7.5	/FRAME LOCATION/
1 1 0 -16.00 0.00 -16.00 10.00 1 2 2 0 0.00 18.00 10.00 18.00 10.00 18.00 18.00 10.00	9											•	!	
00.01 18.00 10.00	- ~								0 0	0.00	0.00	-18.00	10.00	/PIER-SPANDREL
2012										14,00	0.0	16.00	10.00	/ARGITRARY OPENINGS

3006	1146					MODE SHAPES		
101 101 101	716					13431	D12 N	•
~~	.071					ROOF	× >	.032759
r 4	.0393					1001	ROTA	164400
, ~ (070					2-15	×	100942
• •	010					2-15	ROTA	014823
ADDE SHAPES						1-12	× > 2	045176
LEVEL	DIRM	-	~	•	•	•		
#00#	×	186496	.105136	146834	116754	MODAL PARTICIPATION FACTORS	HEAT 10N	FACTORS
100t	ROIN	.10501.	001236	.064545	.016837	MODE P-FACTOR	VC 10k	P-FACTOR
2L-2	×	133879	.101584	.140234	065112		5	
7-5 2-5	* 104	.114047	.148436	072230	011190	-	w -	-3.01918
;							KOTN	32.21217
21-13	××	053530	-060814 -044791	.163793	053303	•		2.806.23
21-15	ROTA	*45200	00046	007276	004796	•		3.51375
							AUTN	-2.90106
RODE SHAPES						•	* :	1.43075
LEVEL	DIRM	•	٥	•	•		*01%	50950-11-
R00F	×	.087174	061165	.000825	.084754	•	×	-1.89889
100	# 01 m	.000731	.004214	•10000° ••••••••	010504		F 01	1.22767
21-2	*	-,068782	.203080	065090	106293	•	×	86495
51-2 51-2	F 01 M	167209	002517	216479	040057		* OA	-1.62025
ST-1	¥	125513	191843	.126336	053480	•	×	40315
ST-1		19966	\$16601.	.194985	014421.		- 2	.61298
•				7.00.	***************************************	•	;	*****
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TABSOD /SAMPLE ENAMPLE) COMPLEX SHEAR HALL MODELING /SHEAR PAMEL USAGE COMPLEX SHEAR HALL MODELING / SHEAR PAMEL USAGE ANTEURM BUILDING CODE SEISMIC LOADS FOR DIRECTION X - 2 SICK W 5C-0-14 MAX	PAGE 15 /TABSSO /SAMPLE EXAMPLE 3 00/09/80 /COMPLEX SHEAR MALL MUDELING /SHEAR PANEL USAGE STATIC SEISMIC LOAD CALCULATION DATA UNC 10NE FACTOR (1)
1,5000 1,0000 1,300 1,300 1,300 1,50,0025	LOAD COMDITION A TR-DIRECTION) TOP LEVEL OF TRIANCULAN DISTRIBUTION PERIOD OF PREDOMINANT X STRUCTURAL FOOD USE STRUCTURAL SYSTEM FACTOR
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/ FABS40 /	/TABSOO /SAMPLE EXAMPLE 3 /COMPLEX SHEAR AALL MODEL	/TABSGO /SAMPLE EXAMPLE 3 /COMPLEX SWEAR AALL MODELING /SWE	SHEAR PAN	AR PAWEL USAGE			PAGE 16 06/09/80	/TABSBO /SAMPLE EXAMPLE 3 /COMPLEX SMEAR WALL NODELING /SMEAR PAWEL USAGE 06/09/80	100/60
STRUCTUR AS ADJUS	AL LAFEHAL TED BY UBC	STRUCTURAL LATERAL LOAD COMDITIONS AS ADJUSTED BY USC SEISNIC REGULRERENTS	TIONS WIREMENTS					2	26 50
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2-15 2-15	000	12.42			0			DYNAMIC 1 · · · MOT USED DYNAMIC 2 · · · MOT USED DYNAMIC 3 · · · TIME MISTORY MQDAL ANALYSIS	
/TABSBO /COPPLEX	/TABSOO /SAMPLE EXAMPLE 3 /COMPLEX SHEAR WALL 400EL	/fasso /sample example 3 /complex shear wall 400eling /she		AR PAWEL USAGE			PAGE 115 04/09/81		
STATIC	LOAD CONDI	STATIC LOAD CONDITION DISPLACEME		\$\$ UF THE -	IS DF PASS UF THE RESPECTIVE LEVELS	LEVELS			
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### COLD ### 1066T191CAT	106 116			`×	LING /SHEAR PA	NEL USAGE ITRART DPE	N3 NG S		19 /60/40
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	FORCES AT LEVEL ST-1 IN /ARBITRARY OFFRINGS FORCES AT LEVEL ST-1 IN /ARBITRARY OFFRINGS LOAD 00710M 100 AXIAL SEISHIC-X -428-71 -156-55 65-47 /SEISHIC-Y -428-71 -156-55 65-47					34.80	- 37.00		67.
FORCES AT LEVEL ST-1 IN JARBITRARY OFFRINGS LOAD SOTTON TOP ASIAL SOTTON TOP ASIAL SOLUTION SOLUTIO	FORCES AT LEVEL ST-1 IN JARBITRARY OFFRINGS LOBO ROTTON 106 AXIAL 107 AXIAL 108 AXI					34.80	133.88	•	
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						THEFT	FORCE	FORCE	
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						-156.55	65.47	**. 73	

/TABSB /COMPL	/TABSOU /SAMPLF EXAMPLE 3 /COMPLEX SMEAR WALL MODELING /SME	3 Ling /shear i	AR PANEL USAGE			PAGE 119 04/09/81	/TABSBO /COMPLE	/TABSBO /SAMPLE EXAMPLE 3 /Complex smeaw wall modeling /smeap pawel usage	ING /SHEAP P.	INEL USAGE			04/00/81
N60 703	FORCES AT LEVEL ST-2 IN		/APBITRARY OPENINGS	FNINGS			COLUMN	FORCES AT LEVEL ROUF IN JARBITRARY OPENINGS	400F IN /AP.	BITRARY OPE	MINGS		
COLAN	LUAD 10ENT 1F 1 CAT 1 ON 7 SE 1 S M 1 C - Y	601104 HOMENT -9.31	10P #0#E#T -5.50	AX FAL FORCE 17.66	5HE AR FURCE 1.76 1.70		COLAN	10A0 10EHT 1 CAT 10N 7 SE 1 S M I C - Y 7 SE 1 S M I C - Y	00110# MOMEN1 -7.03	TOP MOMENT - 5.72 - 3.72	AX 1AL FURCE 1.05	SHEAR FUCCE 1.30	
16 An	FORCES AT LEVEL ST-2 IN		JARBITRARY OPENINGS	ENINGS			BE AM	FORCES AT LEVEL KOOF IN JAPBITRARY UPENINGS	100F IN /AP	BITRARY UPE	MINGS		
# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #	106NT1F1CAT10N /SE1SP1C-X	1 EF F MONENT 22.91 22.91	RIGHT HOMENT -67.44	SPAN FORENT 45.18	LEF1 SHEAR -7.42	81GHT SHEAR 7.42 7.42	8 6 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	LOAD 10ENTIFICATION /SEISMIC-X /SEISMIC-Y	LEFT MOMENT .00	416H1 HUMEN1 -2.69	5 P A B B C A C A C A C A C A C A C A C A C	LEFT SHEAR 1.38	81641 See 48 • 36
~~	/SEISMIC-X /SEISMIC-Y	67.44	-143.79	105.62	-12.72	12.72	~ ~	/SEISMIC-X /SEISMIC-Y	2.89	-5.20	66	8E - 1	
~~	/SEISMIC-X /SEISMIC-Y	143.79	-181.97	162.88	-12.72	12.72	m m	/SEISMIC-X /SEISMIC-Y	5.20	4.33	5.73	95.1	.36
••	/5E15P1C-X /5E15P1C-Y	161.97	-112.91	147.44	11.51	-11.51	••	/SE15#1C-X /SE15#1C-Y	6.35	-1.27	3.91	÷÷	2.85
**	/SE15#1C-X /SE15#1C-Y	112.91	7.93	52.49	11.51	-11.51	**	/SEISMIC-X /SEISMIC-Y	1.27	6.34	-2.53	 	85
PANEL	FORCES AT LEVEL ST-2 IN		JARBITHARY OPENINGS	ENTNGS			PANEL	FORCES AT LEVEL ROOF IN JARBITRARY OPENINGS	100F IN /ARI	SITKARY OPE	MINGS		
PANFL NG S	LOAD IDENTIFICATION /SEISPIC-X /SEISPIC-Y	801109 PUMENT -795.03	TOP TOMENT 39.93 94.93	AXIAL FORCE -17.66	5HEAR FORCE 58.76 58.76		PANEL NG	LOAD 10FHT [FICATION 75E IS PIC - Y 75E IS PIC - Y	RDITOM HOMENT -406.84	TOP FORENT -13.33	AXIAL FORCE .05	SHEAR FORCE 35.01	

FRAME NO. . . 19 STRESS TIME. . 19

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STORY SHEAR

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STORY SHEAR

00/00/00	/COMPLEX	JABESSO JATTEL MODELING JSHFAR PAREL USAUE JCONFLEX SHEAR WALL MODELING JSHFAR PAREL USAUE COLUMN FORCES AT LEVEL ST-1 IN JOISCONTINUOUS WALL	HC /SHFAR PA 1-1 IN /015	CONTINUOUS	***		
	POP	LOAD 1DENTIFICATION /SEISHIC-X /SEISHIC-Y	#01 TOR #04 #04 #1 16.74	109 1046NI -15.48	AX1AL FUNCE -93.01	54649 FORCE 2.05	
	9E A R	FORCES AT LEVEL ST-1 IN /DISCONTINUOUS WALL	10/ NI 1-11	CONTINUOU	S WALL		
	96 AM 040 1	LOAD 10ENTIFICATION 7.5E1SMIC-2	ndnent	RICHT HOMENT -167.85	5 P A W B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B	LEFT SHEAR -13.49	NICHT SHEAR 13.99
	~ ~*	/SE15#1C-X	167.85	-335.70	251.77	00.1	13.99
		/SE15#1C-X /SE15#1C-Y	335.70	-13.70	174.74	29.26	-29.26
	PANEL	FORCES AT LEVEL ST-1 IN /DISCOMTINUOUS WALL	ST-1 1N /0	SCONT INUO	US WALL		
	PANEL NO 1	LOAD 106NT IF I CATION 75E 15NIC-X 75E 15NIC-X	80110H MONENT -1796-34	10P MORENT 87.72	AXIAL FORCE 93.81	SHEAR FURCE 142.38	
	STORY	STORY SHEAR	-	11	11 11 14 A A 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	NS	145.24

LATERAL FRAME DISPLACEMENTS IN /DISCONTINUOUS MALL
LEVEL /SEISHIC-4 /SEISHIC-7
ADDF .00049 .000000
ST-2 .000473 .000000

FIRESO /SAMPLE EXAMPLE 3 FCOMPLEX SMERR AALL MODELING /SHEAR PANEL USAGE

	E STREET, STRE					PAGE 123	/TAMSBO	FIRSTON FARFIE TRANSPIL SHEAR PANEL USAGE /COMPLEX SHEAR BALL MOELING /SHEAR PANEL USAGE	NG /SHEAR PAI	IEL USAGE			19/0/10
/COPPLEX	ACOPPLEX SHEAR SALL MODELING /SHEAR		PAMEL USAGE				111111111111111111111111111111111111111	FIREES AT LEVEL BUDF IN 1015CONFINUOUS WALL	UDF 1N 70150	CONTINUOUS	4466		
****	FORCES AT LEVEL ST-2 IN	_	DISCONTINUOUS MALL	IS WALL									
						!	ě	9	80110A	101	AKIAL	SHEAR	
***	0.0	LEFT	RIGHT	SPAN	בונים בי	A TOM	ON Joy	ICENTIFICATION	MORFRI	MONEN!	٠ د د	1.28	
£ ?	10ENT 1F 1 CAT 1 UM	MORENT B.Ab	#DAENT 264.91	-130.63	23.23	12,62-		/SE15#1C-X /SE15#1C-Y	60.1	8.	2	00.	
	/SEISMIC-Y	90.	00.	8.	3	•							
•	K-JIWATAA	16.697-	134.95	-202-43	-11.25	11.25	AF 48	FORCES AT LEVEL ROUF IN /DISCONTINUOUS WALL	ROUF IN /DIS	COMFINDUS	KALL		
• ^		80.	00.	8	8:	?	•						•
•		90.411	90	-41.40	-11.25	11.25		0.040	LEFT	R.1 CHT	SPAN	1437	A LCT
~ ^	/26 5 m C - X	3	8.	00	00	8.	2	IDENT IF ICATION	MOMENT	MORENT	ACHE NO		67.
•							-	/SEISHIC-4	200		8	8	30
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PANEL	FORCES AT LEVEL ST-2 IN		15.041.180				•	ASE ISMIC-X	-5.20	7.60	-3.90	2 8	. 6
				;			~	/SEISMIC-Y	00	.00	3		
PAMEL	1040	801 TON	101	E SPET	FORCE		,		-2.60	00.00	-1-30	22	~:
2	10521171CA1108	-2323.78	871.42	00.	121.03		m ~	/SE15#IC-T	00	0.00	00	9	
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							PAMEL	FORCES AT LEVEL RUDF IN /DISCONTINUOUS WALL	800F IN /DI	SCONT I MODE	NALL.		
,			GAO T	COR01 11085						,	•	44.54.5	
STORY SWEAR			= ;		17	00. 60.151	7	1040	801 TOR	TOP ROME HT	FORCE	FURCE	
	ď	00.0					ğ ⁻	10ENTIFICATION	-636.04	-17.11	6	£ 8	
							•	/SE15FIC-Y	٠.00	90	3		
										040	CONDITIONS	CONDITIONS	/
							STORY SPEAK			0.00	0.00	0.00	99.

/fabsoo /sample example 3 /complex smear mall modeling /smear	3 LING /SHEAR PANEL USAGE	PAGE 27 06/09/80	/1 A# 580 /CUPPLE	/Jabsdo /Sahple frample 3 /Cupplex smear wall mudeling /smear pamel usage	3 LING /SMEAR P	AMEL USAGE			FACE 124 04/04/81
LATERAL FRANE DISPLACEMENTS IN /PI	NTS IN /PIER-SPANDREL		NUN 103	FORCES AT LEVFL ST-1 IN /PIER-SPANDREL	ST-1 IN /PI	ER-SPANDRE	,		
LEVEL 75E15N1C-X NOOF010534 ST-2013557 ST-1009229	/seismic-r -018538 -01857 95260		00 NO	LUAD 10ENTIFICATION 7SE15FIC-X 7SE15FIC-Y	80110% PO46NT 445.59	TOP FORENT -234.41	AX1AL FDRCE -20.70	SHEAK FURCE -23-46 23-46	
			~ ~	/SE 15 M 1C - X /SE 15 M 1C - Y	199.59	-71.40	-10.75	21.37	
			••	/SE1S#IC-X /SE1S#IC-Y	336.92	-170.06	31.45	-21.75	
			NE AN	FORCES AT LEVEL ST-1 IN /PIET-SPANDREL	5T-1 IN /PE	FR-SPANDRE	-1		
			9.5 AM NO 1	LOAD 10FW11F1CA11ON 15E15MIC-X	LEFT MONENT U.OU	R16H1 A0MEN1 0.00	SPAN POMENT 0.00	SHEAR 0.00	R1GHT SHE AR 0.00
			. ~~	/SE15F1C-X	00.0	00.0	000	0000	0000
			m m	/SEISMIC-X /SEISMIC-Y	0.00	00.0	0000	0.00	0000
			STORY SHEAR		/LOAD COMOITIONS	LOAD CD! [1 111 0.00 0.00	CONDITIONS	1 - 72.62	72.62

Total Column	AMSAO UMPLEX	/COMPLEX SWEAR HALL MODELING /SWEAR //COMPLEX SWEAR HALL MODELING /SWEAR //ARSSNO /SAMPLE EXAMPLE 3	S LENG /SHEAR P SEC. 14 APU	PAMEL USAGE			PAGE 127 04/09/81	/TA8580 /COMPLEX COLUMN	/fasso /saple expele 3 /complex syear ball robeling /shear pamel usace colump forces at level roof im /pier-spanoxel	THE ISHEAR PAROOF IN IPIE	NEL USACE R-Spandrel			19/60/*0
		FORCES AT LEVEL LOAD 10 FOR 10		TOP MOMENT		SHEAR FURCE		N DO	LUAD 10ENT IF I CATION 7SE 15 MIC-X	80110M MUMENT -208.79	TOP #04ENT 166-36 -166-36	AX1AL FORSE -20.70	SHEAR FURCE 7.07	
		/Se15#16-#	55.54	-131.49	20.02	75.50		- N	/SE15F1C-X	-72.14	174.86	-10.75	21.71-	
	~~	/SE15#1C-Y	82*-	141.34	10.75	4.34 -23.34		, mr	/SE15#1C-X	29.42	127.74	23.09	26.03	
	••	/SEISMIC-Y /SEISMIC-Y FORCES AT LEVEL		-141.34 ER-SPANDRE	•	25. Y		• •	/SEISMIC-X	98.49	40.59	-6.37	27	
	. !		1991	RIGHT	24 44	1937	#1CH1	86 48	FORCES AT LEVEL	RUDF 14 /FI	er-spanürei			
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	m m	/SEISPIC-# /SEISMIC-Y	106.50	101-18	7.00	23.08	-53.00	~ ~	/SE15#1C-# /SE15#1C-# /SE15#1C-#	-18.27 -18.27	-40.35	11.04	4.37	4.33

FRAME NO. " 3 STRESS TIPE. .13

/14858	FIANSBO /SAMPLE EXAMPLE 3	IEAR PANEL	USAGE			PAGE 129 04/09/81	18/	fragsoo fsample example, s fcomplex sheap hall modeling /shear panel usage	ų.
74407/								TIME LOG (SECONDS)	
STORY	SUMMARY OF STORY SMEAR DESTRIBUTION STORY-SY-STORY / FRAME-BY-FRAME	401.					/	FORM FRAPE STIFFNESSESSESSESSESSESSESSESSESSESSESSESSESS	* 7 6 7 6
LEVEL 10	LEVEL 10-FRANE LOCATION/	-	11 111	111	A	/ III III	•		57
<u></u>	/PIER-SPANDREL /DISCONTINUOUS WALL /ABGITRARY OPENINGS	0000	00.00	0.00	0.00	-12.62 145.24 72.62	72.57 .00 72.57	101AL 11F6	•
51-2	/PIER-SPANDMEL /DISCONTINUOUS MALL /ARHITRARY OPENINGS	0000	0000	0000	00.00	-60.52 121.03 60.52	60.52 .00		
4006	/PIER-SPANDFL /DISCONTINUOUS WALL /ABSTRARY OPENINGS	0000	0000	0.00	0.00	-36.31 72.62 36.31	36.31		

D. Example 4 (a and b)

(i) Description

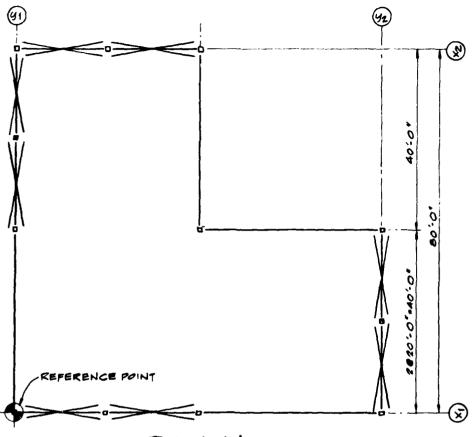
This three story L-shaped braced frame structure is subjected to dynamic loads. Example 4a is response spectrum dynamics and Example 4b is time history dynamics. In both examples the dynamic ground exitation is in the X direction.

(ii) Significant options of CTABS80 activated

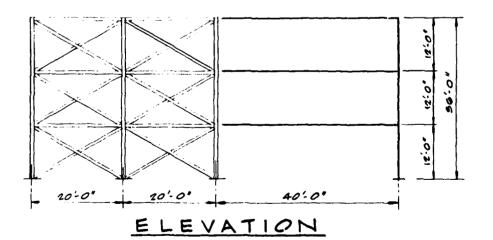
- 1. Mass properties calculated by program
- 2. Non-bending (axial only) diagonal element usage
- 3. Dynamic analysis, response spectrum, and time history
- 4. SRSS, ABS, and CQC modal combination techniques
- 5. Uncombined modal output

(iii) Comments

Only two modes of the structure were included in the analysis. Comparison of the response spectrum and the time history results indicate that the SRSS and the ABS combinations highly overestimate the time history results in the frames normal to the direction of excitation. Where as the SRSS combination underestimates the time history results in the frames parallel to the direction of the excitation, the ABS combination comes very close. However, the CQC combination estimates the time history results accurately for all frames, due to the fact that this method performs an algebraic modal summation on closely spaced modes and the effects are dramatic in situations like these where high modal cross coupling exists.



PLAN



EXAMPLE 4

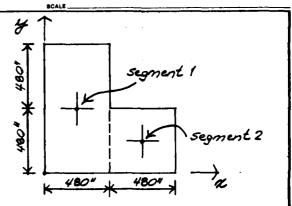
Computers/Structures International 4009 Webster Street OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA 94609 (415) 655-9151 JOB CTAB580/Examble 4

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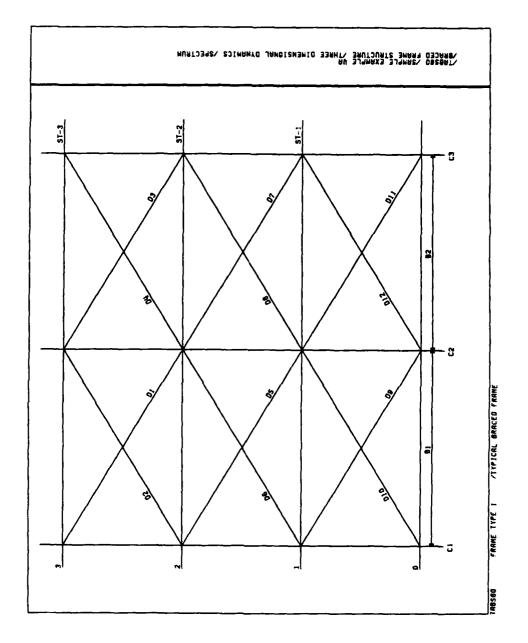
Average biophragm weight assumed 100 psf

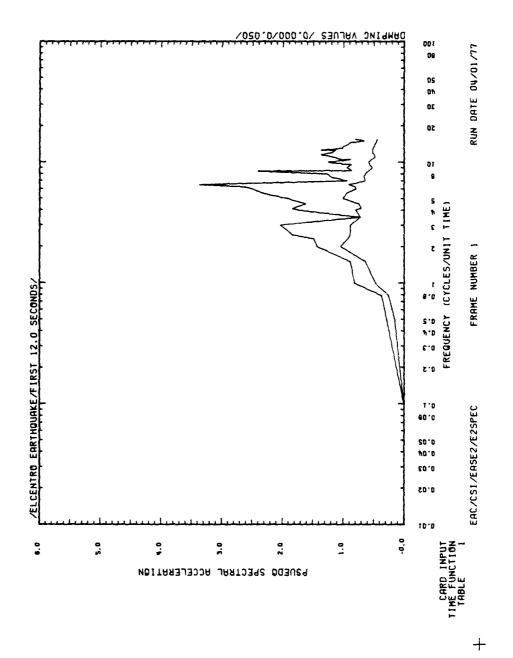
Each level is
discretized into
two rectangular
segments, for
program input
purposes to use
life program dynamic
property calculation
option



5eg#	Weight	XM	YM	ß	1 0
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	160.	720.	240.	480.	480

Using a scale factor of 1/386.4 = .00259 to convert weight to Mass





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JIBOSOC JSAPPLE EJAPPLE 4A JBACEO FBAPE STRUCTURE JIMREE OIMENSICNAL DYNAMICS /SPECTAUP	PAGE 2 06/06/20	/TABSBO /SAPPLE /ARACED FRAPE ST	EXAMPLE 4A RLCTURE /THREE	DIPENSICNAL OV	JIABSBO JSAPPLE EXAMPLE 4A /Araceo frape structupe /imree dipensichal Ophamics /spectium	PAGE 2 06/06/80
TOTAL NUMBER OF STORIES IN STRUCTURE		STORY PASS TYPE	NUPBER		_	
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TOTAL NUPBER OF FRAMES IN STRUCTURE						٠
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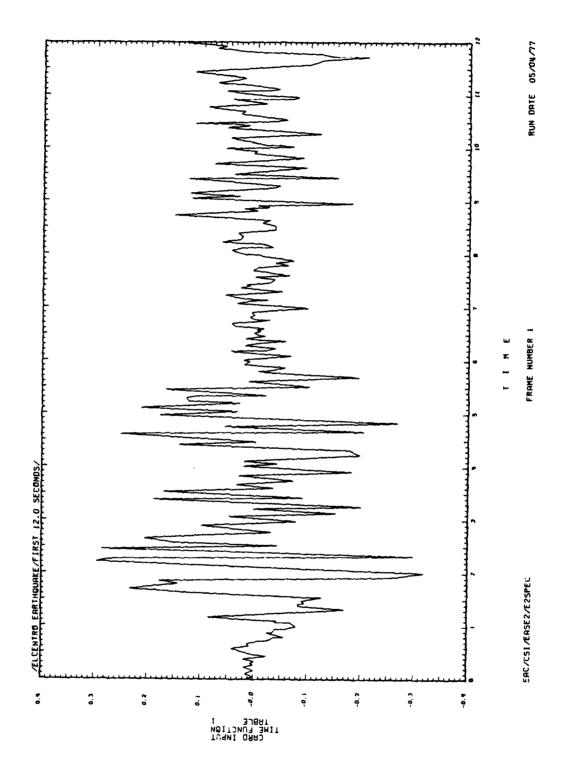
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PAGE 13 06/06/80																											
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/TABSAG /SAPPLE FIAPPLE 44 /BBACEC FBAME STRUCTURE /TPREE	FRAME CISPLACEMENTS	/SRSS .012696 .555170 .255173	FRAPE DISPLACEPENTS	DE					
18580 /5APP!	LATERAL FRAME	LEVEL 57-3 57-2 57-1	LATEBAL FRAPE	ST-3					

PERSICHAL DIMARICS /SPECINUM FRAPE X1	08/90/90	FIRESE FRAFE CAMPLE OF FIRES CIPENSICNAL OTNAMICS /SPECTRUM COLUPM FERCES AT LEVEL SI-3 IN FRAPE XI	PAPE STRUCTURE /THREE DIPENSICNAL FORCES AT LEVEL ST-3 IN FRAPE XI	REE DIPENSI -3 IN FRAP	Chal Othap E X1	1CS /SPECT	E 2
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IN FRAME XI		DIACONAL FERCES AT LEVEL ST-3 IN FRAME KI	LES AT LEVEL ST.	-3 IN FRAM	1 x 3		
•	00.00		IDENTIFICATION /SNSS	100	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	52.92 52.92	F 20 0
0.00 114.67	9000	1 1 1006	50			73.75	
0.00 108.40 0.00 152.42 0.00 151.06 0.00 151.06	00000	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	/SRSS /ARS /COC	00000	00000	60.13	00000
11	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	200	/3855 /AB5 /COC	00000	00000	60.13	00000
0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.0	00000	****	/5855 /605 / 200 /	00000	00000	72.52 74.41 73.75 41.21	00000



JTABSBO JSAPPLE EXAMPLE 48 JARAGEE FRAFE STRLCTURE JTHREF DIPENSIGNAL OVNAMICS JP1510PY	39740 90	FABSOD /SAMPLE EXAMPLE 40 /FABSOD /SAMPLE EXAMPLE 40 /FABSCED FRANK STRUCTURE /INREE DIMENSIONAL PTHANICS /HISTORY	28/80/93 69 <b>68</b> 16
7: 34		LOAD CASE DEFINITION DATA  NO 1C 1 11 111 IV A B DVN-1 DVN-2 OVN-3 LOAD CASE ID  1 0 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	CASE 1D /HISTORY
ACCELERATION INPUT GORRAT  AUFRIC GF FOUNDS ON HISTORY  AUCHICANION SCALE FOLDR  ANGLE GF COUNTINES  ANGLE GF COUNTINES  ANGLE GF COUNTINES  ANGLE GF COUNTINES  ANGLE F CF COUNTINES  ANGLE F CF COUNTINES  ANGLE F CF COUNTINES  THE SIEP IF L-TYPE HISTORY  O.00000		FOR DYNAMICS BY THE RESPONSE SPECTRUM METHOD  OYMANIC 1 SPSS MODAL COMPINATION  DYNAMIC 2 AS MODAL COMPINATION  DYNAMIC 3 COC "DOAL COMPINATION	
//ABSGC /SAPPLE EXAPPLE 40 /BRACEC FRAFE STRUCTURE /THREE DIPERSIONAL OTNAPICS /PISTORY **ODE DAPPING** 1 .05C 2 .05C	PAGE 9 06/08/80	FOR DYMANICS BY THE TIME MISTORY METHOD DYMANIC 1 MOT USED DYMANIC 2 TIME HISTORY MODAL ANALYSIS	
//ABSOC /SAPPLE EXAPPLE 48 /Abacec frape Structure /Immee Dipensichal Dynamics /Pistory	PAGE 11 06/08/00	/FASSOQ /SAPPLE EXAMPLE 48 /Braced Frape Structure /Three dipensicaal Dynapics /Pisioby on	04/04/60
ACCELER ACCELER		LEVEL FRANE DISPLACEPENTS IN FRANE TI LEVEL / MISTORY SI-3 -111736 SI-1 -C51800	
550°- 1773°			

		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		Jamescho Frank Stations / Charles Circas Cores, Correst Strates / Correst	× 104 ×	/BRACEC FRATE SIRUCIORE /INRER DIFFRSLURAL UTBATICS FISSION	31100100					
PAPE DISPLA	ACEPENT PL	FRAPE DISPLACEPENT PLOTFPAPE VI	7.			FRAME OLSI	FRAME GISPLACEPENT PLOTFRAME VI	TFRAPE	=			
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	9* •		200			: ;					9	<u>!</u>

FACE 38

FACE FRANCE FRANCE FRANCE OFFENSIONAL DYNAPICS FFISIONY 06/08/CC

SCALE - CWE INCH - .163407E-00 FRANFUM AT T- .26000E-C1

NOTE..PLOT IS OF GYARMIC DISPLACEPENTS ONLY AND DOES NOT

INCLUDE ANY SCALING BY LOAD GASE CEFINITION CARES

	S. S		•	1015147	_	20/00/90	/BEACET FE	SINCIPALS 344	ARROCC TRETE SIRUCIUME AIREM DIPERSITYEE CONT.				
:: ::	JOSEPH DESTREAMENT THE LITTLE DIFFESTORE DESTREAMENT TO THE PROPERTY OF THE PR	meee olpemsici	AL OTHER				W40103	FORCES AT LEVEL ST-3 IN FRAPE VI	I-) IN FRAFE	=			
COLLPN	FCHCES AT LEVEL ST-1 IN	T-1 IN FRAPE YL	<b>:</b>						BOT 10#	104	AXIAL	SHEAR	
	940		101	AKIAL	SHEAP			10ENT   F   CATION	101611	00.00	2.4	00.0	
- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1CEN11F1CATION	10167 00.00	03.0	40.36	00.0			/HIS1087	0.00	0.00	89.	00.0	
	V#1510RY	00.00	0.00	.00	0.00		•	/P1510#Y	0.00	0.00	5.48	00.0	
. ,	VELSTORY	0.0	0.00	40.36	0.00		-			;			
_							DIACONAL	DIACONAL FORCES AT LEVEL ST-3	SI-1 IN FRAME	:			
ONAL	DIACONAL FCACES AT LEVEL ST-1	SI-I IN FRAME YI	=						90110	10	AXIAL	SHEAR	
2410	401743	==	10P PORENT	FORCE	SHEAR FORCE		0 P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P	ICENTIFICATION /PISTORY	0.00	0.00	10.65	0.00	
- -	/HISTORY	0.00	9.0		90		~	/HIS1087	0.0	3		00.0	
01	/F1510RY	00.0	0.0	\$0.8×	;		•	/HISTORY	0.00	0.0	21.5		
: =	/F1510#Y	00.0	0.0	59.62	9.0		•	/FISTORY	0.00	0.00	10.65		
: 2	/ P.S. S. T. O.R. V	0.00	0.00	17.41	0.0		•						
							7149580	/Sample Example +8		CAAL DYBA	1CS /+1ST	78.	PACE 42 06/08/80
1858C	/IABSSC /SAPPLE EXAPPLE 48	48 /INSEE DIPERS	IChal OVN	OFFEKSICHAL DYNAPICS /PISTORY	TORY	00/00/90	/BPACED	FRAFE SIRUCIUME	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,				
100		403 40	. COAPE VI				LATERAL	LATERAL FRAME DISPLACEMENTS IN FRAME XI	NIS IN FRAFE				
CULUPA	FCBCES AT LEVEL SI-2	•	: :					/MISTORY					
00 PP	LOAC ICENTIFICATION ZELSTONY	BC110F FCREN1 0.00	10P POMENT 0.00	AKIAL FORCE 20.18	SNEAR FORCE 0.00		ST-3 ST-3 ST-2 ST-2	1.215698					
	/h1510RY	0.00	00.00	9.	00.0								
, -	/H151087	0.00	0.00	20.18	0.0								
1004	DIACONAL FORCES AT LEVEL ST-2	EL ST-2 IN FRANE	AME V1										
0146 NC	LUAG LUAG KERTIFICATION	#0110# #0#8#1	10P PORENT 0.00	AX1AL FORCE 16-47	SHE AR FORCE 0.00	_							
,		0.00	0.00	21.82	0.00								
٠ '		0.00	9.00	21.82		•							
•	VE15108Y	90.0	0.00	16.47	0.00								

	/TABSBC /S.	AMPLE EXAMP APE STRUCTU	16 48 186 / Frank D	/fasse /sapple exapple 46 /apples pape staucture /fpaee dipensicaal diaarics /pistory	DYNAMICS ,	/P15108V	PAGE 47 06/08/80	/TABSBC /	/IBBSBC /SAPPLE EXAPPLE 48 /BRACEC FRAPL EXAPPLE 48	.6 48 16 /THREE DI	PENSICHAL	OYNARICS //	+ 15 TO# Y	PACE 18
2,446 2,486 2,726 2,800 11PE 3,240 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,180 3,18	FRAFE DIS	PLACEPINI P	1.07FRAFE					2000						
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/T 485	/TABSOC /SAPPLE EXAPPLE 48 /ARACEC FRAPE STRUCTURE /THREE		IERAL OVA	DIMENSICAAL OVAARICS /PISTORY	*	PAGE 64		//abso /sapple exaple 40 /abbee Frape sipucture /ipree oipensichal Dymapics /pisiory	B THREE DIPENSI	ICHAL DYMA	PICS /PISTO	<b>=</b>	PACE &&
COLLFN	N FCRCES AT LEVEL ST-1	SI-1 IN FRANCE XI	1x 341				COLUPA	FERCES AT LEVEL ST-3 IN FRAME KI	SI-3 IN FRA	# #I			
40 VC VC	LOAC 10Enjification /History	BOTTOP PCHENT 0.00	10P POMENT 0.00	AX 14L FORCE 300.76	SHEAD FORCE 0.0C		100	LOAC ICENTIFICATION /HISTORY	90110P PCRENT 0.00	10P POMENT 0.00	AXIAL FORCE 40.83	SHEAR FURCE 0.00	
~	/HIST04Y	00.00	0.00	8.	0.00		~	/H15T0RY	0.00	0.0	8	00.00	
•	/+1510RY	0.00	00.0	300.76	0.00		•	/+1 STORY	0.00	0.00	40.83	00.0	
01460	DIACCHAL FORCES AT LEVEL ST-1	ST-1 IN FRAME	1x 34				DIACONAL	DISCONSL FORCES ST LEVEL ST-3 IN FRAME	SI-3 IN FRAM	f x1			
0	LCAC ICENTIFICATION /HISTORY	7C7E71	10P 0.00	AXIAL FORCE 129.70	5HE AR FORCE 0.00		014C	LOAO ICENTIFICATION /H1510RY	BOTTOR PUMENT 0.00	107 707ENI 0.00	AXIAL FORCE 79.37	5#EAR FORCE 0.00	
01	/H1510RY	00.0	0.00	269.31	0.00		~	/HISTORY	0.00	0.00	90.18	0.00	
=	/H1510RY	00.0	0.00	209.31	00.0		•	/H1510RY	0.00	0.00	90.10	0.00	
~	/H151G87	00.0	00.00	129.70	0.00		•	/H1510RY	00.00	00.0	76.97	0.00	
/1 + 8 S 8 I	JIABSBC JSAPPLE EXAPPLE 5B JBRACEC FRAPE SIRLCTURE JTHREE		GRAL BYRAP	OIPENSIGNAL DYNAMICS /HISTORY	٠	74GE 45	/1 48 SB/	//ASSEC /SAPPLE EXAMPLE &# /Braced frame Structure /imree diffesioral Ovnamics /Pisigey</td><td>48 /THREE DIMENS</td><td>HONAL DYN</td><td>AMICS /PIST</td><td>A 80</td><td>PACE LE 06/08/80</td></tr><tr><td>COLUPA</td><td>FORCES AT LEVEL ST-2</td><td>IT-2 IN FRANE</td><td>E X 3</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1116 (</td><td>TIPE LOG ISECONOSI</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>COLT</td><td>LCAC ICENTIFICATION /PISTGRY</td><td>90110F PC#ENT 0.00</td><td>107 00.0</td><td>AXIAL FORCE 150.39</td><td>SHEAR FORCE 0.00</td><td></td><td>FORP FI</td><td>SOLVE STATIC LCAD CASES</td><td></td><td>555</td><td>* = *</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>~</td><td>/H15TORY</td><td>00.0</td><td>0.00</td><td>9.</td><td>0.00</td><td></td><td>Ne rece</td><td>COTTOUR PRESE CASTLECTER S</td><td>E S</td><td></td><td>t <del>s</del></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>•</td><td>/M1510RY</td><td>0.00</td><td>0.00</td><td>150.39</td><td>00.0</td><td></td><td>TOTAL</td><td>TOTAL TIPE</td><td></td><td>4.5</td><td>•</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>14354 I G</td><td>DIACCNAL FCQCES AT LEVEL ST-2</td><td>T-Z IN FRANE</td><td>E KI</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</td><td>10ENTIFICATION /HISTORY</td><td>9011CF 707ENI 0.00</td><td>POMENT O.CO</td><td>AX 1AL F G P C E 122.76</td><td>SHE AR FORCE 0.00</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>•</td><td>/P.1510RY</td><td>09.0</td><td>0.00</td><td>162.57</td><td>0.0</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>~</td><td>/H1510RV</td><td>03.0</td><td>0.00</td><td>162.57</td><td>00.0</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>•</td><td>/H1510RV</td><td>00.0</td><td>0.00</td><td>122.76</td><td>00.00</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></tbody></table>					

## E. Example 5 (a and b)

## (i) Description

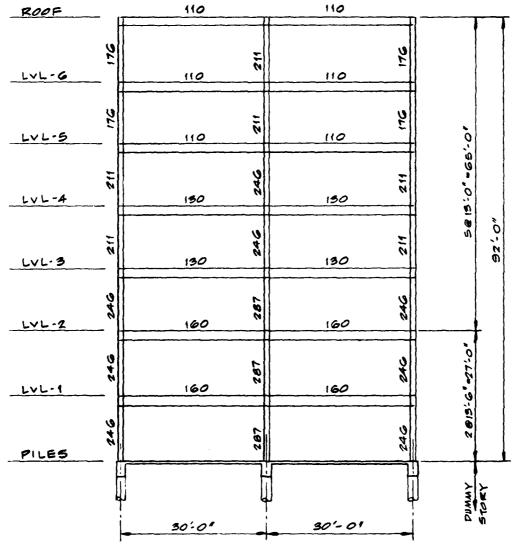
This seven story structure is a moment resisting frame subjected to dynamic response spectrum (5a) and time history (5b) loads.

# (ii) Significant options of CTABS80 activated

- 1. Soil stiffness modeling with dummy story (PILES)
- 2. Response spectrum dynamics
- 3. Time history dynamics

# (iii) Comments

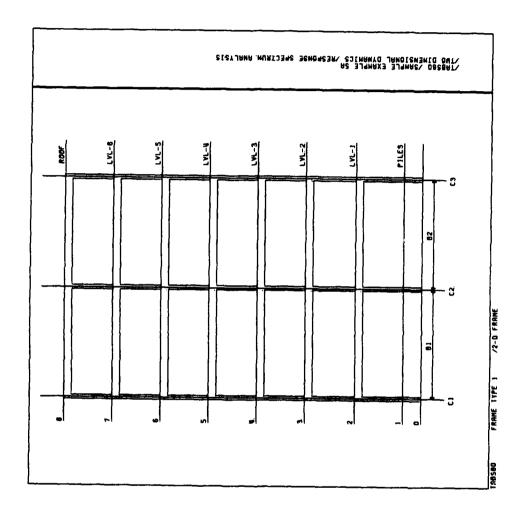
The time periods of this structure are well spread apart. In such situations the modal cross correlation matrix deflates to an identity matrix so that the CQC and SRSS techniques give virtually identical results as illustrated by the output of example 5a.



NOTE: MEMBER WEIGHTS ARE AS SHOWN COLUMNS ARE WI4'S BEAMS ARE W24'S

# FRAME ELEVATION

EXAMPLE 5



SPECINGEL GRAPHE SA	113 6406/80	/TM8540 /S	SIONAL OYNA	LE SA PICS /RESPON	/THESEG /SAMPLE EXAMPLE SA /Trd Dimensional Dynamics /Response spectrum analysis	ANALYSIS		90/90/90
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	•							
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LAISPAL STORY TRANSLATION CGCE	-							
		STRUCTURAL	STRUCTURAL MASS DATA	:				
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	•	- 11			9 6	500		
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	1.450	171-6	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00		
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		1.1.1	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
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		141-2	0.00	9.00	0.0	0.0		
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		4116	30.0	0.0	9.0	0.00		
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14-4	*	.518404	502190	446826	.588259			
וגר-)	×	.376794	733651	-, 362041	.476922	~	×	.27421
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7-11	×	114129	.580805	132050	.165402			
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PILES	*	717133	112390	159805	701870			

/TABSOG /SAPPLE EXAPPLE SA /Thd Dinemsional Dynamics /Response spectrum analysis	ACCELERATION	107	500	110.	636.	785					GENERATEC FODAL SPECTRAL ACCELERATION VALUES		SPECTRAL		101.674		277.671	317.300	200,201	105.379	195.381	64.430																					
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PAGE 8																																											
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/TABSBO /SAMPLE EKAPPLE SA /Inc dipersional ophabics /Response spectrum amalysis 06/00	MAKIPUM PCDAL STORY SHEARS AT EACH LEVEL	LEVEL DIRM 3 2 3 4	F X 64.79 -80.76 36.45 -27.25	LVI-6 X 126.72 -120.79 26.20 5.8t	LVL-5 x 18C.41 -102.29 -15.90 27.57	x 223.77	X 255.20	1 274.92 I	PV-1 x 283.11 141.65 45.63 30.09	,		MAXIPUP PODAL STORY SHEARS AT EACH LEVEL	LEVEL DIRM 5 6 7 6	ROOF X 11.51 -5.12 1.5612	LVL-6 X -12.55 9.43 -3.84 .38	LVL-5 x71 -9.27 6.8196	LVL-4 X 13.59 3.02 ~9.51 2.16	LVL-3 x -7.35 5.00 10.70 -4.45	LVL-2 X -11.03 -9.52 -0.03 0.37	LVL-1 X 14.31 7.06 3.93 -15.15	PILES X 21.00 14.21 14.47 197.94	
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COPPUTE FRAME DISTINCTIONS SECTIONS 2	2.12
	2.17

#### F. Example 6

#### (i) Description

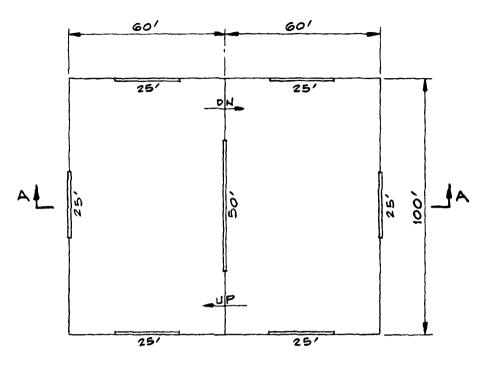
This structure is a 4-story concrete block shear wall parking garage with partial diaphragms. Wall type 3 engages all diaphragms, where all other walls connect only to the two levels associated with the corresponding segment of the structure.

### (ii) Significant option of CTABS80 activated

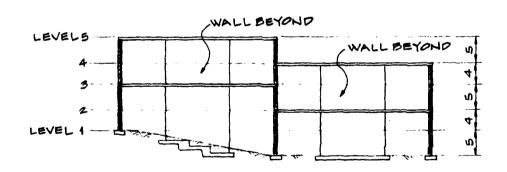
- 1. Frame/story special connectivity
- 2. Partial diaphragm modeling
- 3. Modeling of walls having bases at different elevations.

#### (iii) Comments

Level 1 is a dummy level for base fixity of higher walls. Wall types 1 and 3 do not connect to this level. A zero story height in the story data will model a condition where two diaphragms exist separately at the same level. In other words if the story height of level 4 is input as 0 (instead of 4) it will be established at the same elevation as level 3.



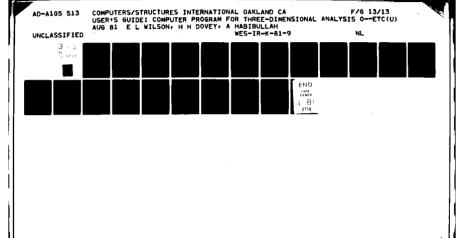
# PLAN



# SECTION A-A

ALL WALLS ARE 8" CONCRETE
EXAMPLE 6

/TABSBO /SAPLE EXAMPLE & /DISCONTINUOUS FLOOR DIAPHRACAS /SPECIAL STORY LEVEL CONNECTIVITY	YEL CONNECTIVITY	19/60/60	/1 A6560 /015C0M	//abseo /sample example 6 /oiscomtinuous floor oiaphragms /special story level connectivity	PLF 6 DSAPHRAGMS	/SPECIAL	STORY	.evel co	NNE CT I V	£	PAGE 2 04/09/81
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			LEV 2	160.00	0.0	30.00		0.0			
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			LEV 3	0.00	160.00	-30.00		00.0			
			LEV 2	0.00	160.00	30.00		0.0			
			LEV 1	0.00	0.00	9.		0.00			



FTANSBO /SAMPLE EXAMPLE & FULSECIAL STORY LEVEL COMMECTIVITY /UISCONTINUOUS FLOOR DIAPMAAGNS /SPECIAL STORY LEVEL COMMECTIVITY	KAPPLE 6 DOR DIAPHAG	NS /SPECI	IAL STORY L	EVEL COM	IECT I V I TV	PACE 3 04/09/81		/TANSBO /SAMPLE EXAMPLE 6 /DISCOMTINUOUS FLUOR DIAPP	PLE EXAMP US FLUOR	/TARSBO /SAMPLE EXAMPLE & /Discoutinuous fluor diaphrachs /Special Stoay Level Commectivity	/SPECIAL	STORY LE	VEL CONN	ECTIVITY	60/60
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PAGE &

i

STRUCTURE LEVELS CONNECTING TO FRAME 5 4 3 2

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THEUT/GENERATED COLURN LOCATIONS

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TOTAL VERTICAL LOAD APPLIED ON FRAME LEVEL-AV-LEVEL

71 

FRAME NO.-

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SUPPART STORT-B	0F STOP	SUPRARY OF STORY SMEAR DISTRIBUTION STORY-BY-FRAME	18UT 10N						1	
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וני ו										
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			0.0	8	0.00	0.0	240.00	16.70		
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		341	9.0	9 9	9.0	9.0	90.09	-20.52		
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#### APPENDIX A: CONTROL CARDS FOR USING CTABS80

#### Cynernet Scope 3.4, CDC Sunnyvale, California

1. The following set of control cards will create a tape from a card deck of the CTABS80 program. These control cards will store the program in absolute form on the tape. The program can be recalled from the tape and used when needed, as shown below.

TABS80,NT1.

USER, CSINTWC, ASHRAF.

PRØJECT, *USA*.

, ....

FTN, ФРТ≈2.

LØAD,LGØ.

NOGO, TABS80.

REQUEST, TT, NT, SV, RING.

REWIND, TT, TABS80.

COPYBF, TABS80, TT.

789 - Eor Card

Source deck of TABS 80

6789 - Eof Card

2. The following set of control cards will recall the program from the tape created above and execute it with data provided by the user.

TABS80,NT1.

USER, CSINTWC, ASHRAF.

PROJECT, *USA*.

REQUEST, TT, NT, VSN=iiiiii.

REWIND, TT, TABS80.

COPYBF,TT,TABS80.

UNLOAD, TT.

REWIND, TABS80.

TABS80.

REWIND, TAPE9.

COPY, TAPE9, OUTPUT.

789 - Eor Card

TABS 80 Data

6789 - Eof Card

User accounting information

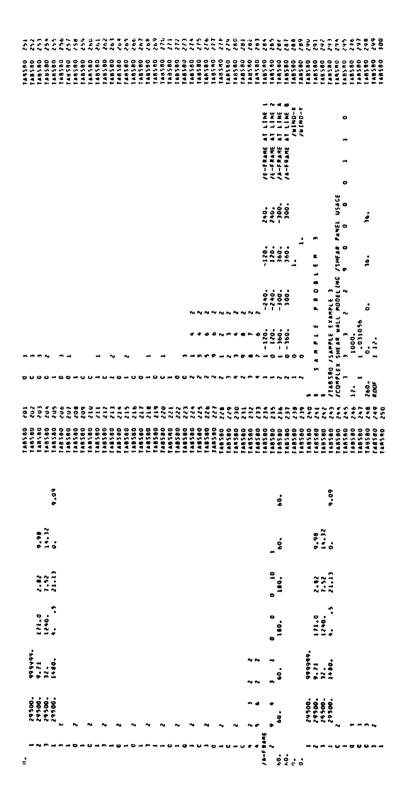
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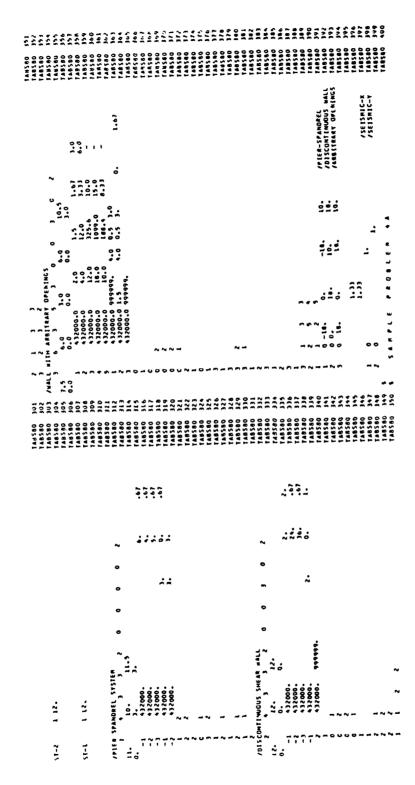
iiiiii is a six character identification of the tape created in the run above

APPENDIX B: CARD IMAGE LISTING OF EXAMPLE PROBLEMS

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Wilson, Edward L.

User's guide, computer program for three-dimensional analysis of building systems (CTABS80) : final report / by Edward L. Wilson, H.H. Dovey, Ashraf Habibullah (Computers/Structures International). -- Vicksburg, Miss. : U.S. Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station ; Springfield, Va. : available from NTIS, [1981]. 208 p. in various pagings : ill.; 27 cm. -- (Instruction report / U.S. Army Engineer Waterways

Experiment Station; K-81-9)

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Engineering (CASE) Project." Bibliography: p. 193-195.

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#### WATERWAYS EXPERIMENT STATION REPORTS PUBLISHED UNDER THE COMPUTER-AIDED STRUCTURAL ENGINEERING (CASE) PROJECT

	Title	Date
Technical Report K-78-1	List of Conputer Programs for Computer-Aided Structural Engineering	Feb 1978
Instruction Report O-79-2	User's Guide: Computer Program with Interactive Graphics for Analysis of Plane Frame Structures (CFRAME)	Mar 1979
Technical Report K-80-1	Survey of Bridge-Oriented Design Software	Jan 1980
Technical Report K-80-2	Evaluation of Computer Programs for the Design/Analysis of Highway and Railway Bridges	Jan 1980
Instruction Report K-80-1	User's Guide: Computer Program for Design/Review of Curvi- linear Conduits/Culverts (CURCON)	Feb 1980
Instruction Report K-80-3	A Three-Dimensional Finite Element Data Edit Program	Mar 1980
Instruction Report K-80-4	A Three-Dimensional Stability Analysis/Design Program (3DSAD) Report 1: General Geometry Module	Jun 1980
Instruction Report K-80-6	Basic User's Guide: Computer Program for Design and Analysis of Inverted-T Retaining Walls and Floodwalls (TWDA)	Dec 1980
Instruction Report K-80-7	User's Reference Manual: Computer Program for Design and Analysis of Inverted-T Retaining Walls and Floodwalls (TWDA)	Dec 1980
Technical Report K-80-4	Documentation of Finite Element Analyses Report 1: Longview Outlet Works Conduit Report 2: Anchored Wall Monolith, Bay Springs Lock	Dec 1980 Dec 1980
Technical Report K-80-5	Basic Pile Group Behavior	Dec 1980
Instruction Report K-81-2	User's Guide: Computer Program for Design and Analysis of Sheet Pile Walls by Classical Methods(CSHTWAL) Report 1: Computational Processes Report 2: Interactive Graphics Options	Feb 1981 Mar 1981
Instruction Report K-81-3	Validation Report: Computer Program for Design and Analysis of Inverted-T Retaining Walls and Floodwalls (TWDA)	Feb 1981
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